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THE TRUE

CHRONOLOGY

OF THE BIBLE

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From Creation to the Coming Kingdom

The Complete, Detailed Edition

David F Middleton

A complete chronological study tracing the years from Adam to the millennial reign — anchored in Scripture, reconciled in detail, with every verse, every calculation, and every reign worked out in full.

Compiled from study notes, scripture references, and the chronology of the kings of Judah and Israel

“ Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth. ”

— John 17:17

“ The scripture cannot be broken. ”

— John 10:35

“ All scripture fits together like pieces in a puzzle. ”

CONTENTS

Preface Why Study Bible Chronology 4
Chapter 1 Foundations: The Word as Truth 6
Chapter 2 God's Appointed Times — The Seven Days 8
Chapter 3 The Pattern of Four, Two, and One 11
Chapter 4 Why Other Chronologies Disagree 15
Chapter 5 From Adam to the Flood 19
Chapter 6 From the Flood to Abraham 21
Chapter 7 Abraham — Birth, Calling, and Departure 24
Chapter 8 Isaac, Jacob, and the Sojourning 27
Chapter 9 The 430 Years and the 400 Years Reconciled 29
Chapter 10 Acts 13:17–21 — The Apostle's Chronology 33
Chapter 11 Egypt, the Exodus, and the Wilderness 37
Chapter 12 Joshua — His Age, His Reign, His Years 39
Chapter 13 The 300 Years of Jephthah 41
Chapter 14 The Years of the Judges 45
Chapter 15 Samuel — Judging All His Days 47
Chapter 16 Saul — The Truth About Acts 13:21 50
Chapter 17 David, Solomon, and the 480-Year Anchor 54
Chapter 18 The Divided Kingdom — The Three Complications 58
Chapter 19 Kings of Israel — Reign by Reign 62
Chapter 20 Kings of Judah — Reign by Reign 69
Chapter 21 Resolving Every Apparent Contradiction 77
Chapter 22 The Cainan Question (Luke 3:36) 81
Chapter 23 Captivity, Return, and the Decree 83
Chapter 24 The Fullness of Time — Christ at 4,000 Years 86
Chapter 25 The Two Days of the Church Age 89
Chapter 26 The Seventh Day — The Millennial Reign 92
Chapter 27 Summary — The Complete Chronological Walk 95
Appendix A Master Timeline at a Glance 99
Appendix B Combined Scripture Reference List 102
Appendix C Year-by-Year Reign Chart with Co-regencies 110
Appendix D The Jubilee Years (3971 BC – 2034 AD) 113
Appendix E Co-regencies & Counting Methods 115
Appendix F Historical Chronologists' Dates 117
Appendix G Full Year-by-Year Kings Chart 121
Appendix H Complete Jubilee Continuation After the Cross 138

Preface

Why Study Bible Chronology

Most people who pick up a Bible reading plan never stop to ask a simple question: how many years actually elapsed between Adam and Christ? The answer matters more than it first appears.

Chronology is not a dusty exercise for academics. It is the spine that holds the rest of biblical revelation upright. When the years are wrong, prophecy gets fuzzy. When the years are right, the whole sweep of redemption — from a garden in Eden to a city descending out of heaven — comes into sharp focus.

The reasons this study matters

- **To know the truth about it** — Scripture has a chronology and we are meant to understand it.
- **To confirm Scripture's accuracy** — when chronology is rightly worked out, the Bible proves to be without a single error.
- **To correct false beliefs** about the timing of past events — when they occurred, how long they lasted, and how they fit together.
- **To answer apparent contradictions** in the Word, especially in the kings of Israel and Judah.
- **To strengthen end-time understanding** — confirming the timing of the 4,000 years to redemption, the church age, the close of the 120 Jubilees, and the beginning of the seventh millennial day.

How truth on this subject is learned

Five principles guide this study from start to finish.

1. **The Word is the source of truth.** Jesus said in John 17:17, *"Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."* Paul wrote in 2 Timothy 3:16 that all scripture is given by inspiration of God. Historical records can help, but only when they confirm and never contradict the Word.
2. **The Holy Spirit reveals truth.** Jesus said in John 16:13 that the Spirit of truth would guide believers into all truth — by revelation, not by mere intellect.
3. **Believers are to know all things.** 1 John 2:20 — *"have known (perfect, active, indicative) all things."*
4. **Correct knowledge is required.** 1 Timothy 2:4 calls believers to come into the precise, correct knowledge of the truth.

5. **The Word must be rightly divided.** 2 Timothy 2:15 — chronology especially requires this, because the same number can mean different things depending on what period a verse is addressing.

The non-negotiable axiom

> **John 10:35** *"…the scripture cannot be broken."*

Every chapter that follows treats this as the working hypothesis: if two passages appear to disagree, the assumption is not that one is wrong but that we have not yet understood them. As we will see in the kings' lists, every apparent contradiction dissolves once co-regency, accession dating, and the Hebrew calendar differences are taken into account.

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Read this slowly. Test every claim against Scripture. The aim is not to defend a system but to honor the text — and to leave the reader with a settled confidence that the Word, examined carefully, fits together like a finished puzzle with no missing pieces.

CHAPTER 1

Foundations: The Word as Truth

Before we count a single year, we must settle where the count comes from. A chronology is only as trustworthy as its source — and Scripture identifies itself as the only reliable one.

God Is From Everlasting

All chronology presupposes a Creator who Himself stands outside of time. Psalm 90:2 declares that God is from everlasting — before anything was created or brought forth. The years counted in this book are not God's years; they are the years of His creation, beginning with Adam.

> **Psalm 90:2** *"Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."*

All Things Came Into Existence By His Word

> **John 1:1–3** *"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."*

Read literally from the Greek: at first, in a beginning, was continually the Word (the second person of the Godhead), and the Word was continually with (Greek pros — face to face with) God (the Father, the first person), and God was continually the Word. This speaks of two persons of the Godhead, both eternal, both involved in creation.

John 1:3 says all things came into existence (Greek ginomai) through Him, and apart from Him not one thing came into existence that has come into existence (perfect, active, indicative — completed action with continuing result).

> **Hebrews 11:3** *"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."*

Hebrews 11:3, read closely: by faith we are perceiving with the mind to understand the ages (plural — many ages) to have been put in order, arranged, prepared, and completed (perfect, passive, infinitive) by a spoken Word (Greek rhema) of God, so that the things being seen have not come into existence out of things appearing.

The ages framed by His word include:

- The age from creation to the flood.
- The age from the flood until the Old Testament came into being.
- The Old Testament age.
- The New Testament age.

- The millennial age.
- The eternal age with the Father and Jesus in the new heavens and new earth.

God Has Set, Appointed Times

> **Ecclesiastes 3:1** *"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."*

The Hebrew of Ecclesiastes 3:1 uses two distinct words. The first is zeman (#2165) — a set time, an appointed time. The second is 'eth (#6256) — time, the time of an event. The verse declares that there are set times, appointed times, and a specific time of every event, all under the heavens.

" There are set times, appointed times, and a time of every event for every purpose under the heavens. "

This is the philosophical foundation of biblical chronology. God works at exact times. The flood did not happen vaguely — it began on the 600th year of Noah's life, the 2nd month, the 17th day. The Exodus did not happen approximately — Exodus 12:41 says the children of Israel went out the self-same day at the end of 430 years. Christ did not die at random — He died at the ninth hour, on Passover, in the year that completed 4,000 from creation.

The Method of This Book

Most chronologists work backward — they pick a known historical anchor like the fall of Samaria in 722 BC and try to count their way back to creation. The result is dozens of incompatible answers, ranging from 3,483 BC to over 6,000 BC for the date of creation.

The method here is the opposite. We start at creation and count forward, letting Scripture set the pace. The known historical anchors at the end (Samaria's fall in 722 BC, Jerusalem's destruction in 587 BC, the decree of Cyrus in 536 BC) serve as confirmation, not as the starting point.

CHAPTER 2

God's Appointed Times — The Seven Days

Behind the calendar lies a pattern. The Father did not pick His timing at random — He worked it into the very structure of the week.

Six Literal Days of Creation

> **Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31** *"And the evening and the morning were the first day... were the second day... were the third day... were the fourth day... were the fifth day... were the sixth day."*

Six times the formula is repeated — "the evening and the morning" — identifying these as twenty-four-hour days. Genesis 2:1–2 then records that God finished His creation in six days and rested on the seventh day. There are seven days.

A Day Is As a Thousand Years

> **2 Peter 3:8** *"But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."*

The Greek word for "one" in 2 Peter 3:8 is mia, which can mean "only one." Only one day with the Lord is as a thousand years. This is not a vague poetic flourish — taken with Revelation 20, it is a precise statement.

> **Revelation 20:2–7** *"And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years... they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."*

Six times in Revelation 20 the millennial reign of Christ is called a thousand years (verses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). The seventh day = a thousand years. This is not a metaphor; it is the structure of redemption.

The Seven Days = 7,000 Years

The Pattern of the Week
Six days man works → 6,000 years of man's lease on the earth
The seventh day is the Sabbath → 1,000 years of millennial rest
Seven days total → 7,000 years of earth's appointed existence

The 120 Years of Genesis 6:3

> **Genesis 6:3** *"And the LORD said, My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years."*

This verse is not about individual lifespans — Noah lived 950 years, Shem 600, Abraham 175, all after this verse was spoken. The 120 refers to Jubilee years. A Jubilee is fifty years (Leviticus 25). Therefore:

120 Jubilees × 50 years per Jubilee = 6,000 years.

The lease to mankind is exactly the six days of work — 6,000 years. After that, the seventh day begins.

The Earth Was Given to the Sons of Men

> **Psalm 115:16** *"The heaven, even the heavens, are the LORD's: but the earth hath he given to the children of men."*
>
> **Luke 20:9** *"Then began he to speak to the people this parable; A certain man planted a vineyard, and let it forth to husbandmen, and went into a far country for a long time."*

Friberg's Greek-English Lexicon notes that the verb in Luke 20:9 ("let forth") means to lease. The phrase "for a long time" indicates a measurement that arrives at and reaches to a certain stage of time. The earth was leased to mankind for a fixed period — 6,000 years — while the Owner went into a far country (heaven). At the appointed time, He returns.

The Beginning of Months — Nisan 1

> **Exodus 12:2** *"This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you."*
>
> **Esther 3:7** *"...in the first month, that is, the month Nisan..."*

Scripture identifies Nisan (also called Abib) as the first month of the year. The Hebrew word in Exodus 12:2 is roshe (#7218), meaning beginning, head, chief. In Esther 3:7 the word for first is rishon (#7223). Both confirm the same identification: Nisan is the first month.

Therefore creation began on Nisan 1 — the natural starting point of the divinely-appointed calendar.

" Creation began Nisan 1. Redemption was accomplished at Passover. The pattern was set in week one. "

CHAPTER 3

The Pattern of Four, Two, and One

The 7,000 years of earth's existence divide into clear sections: 4,000 years to redemption, 2,000 years of the church age, and 1,000 years of the millennial reign. Each division is foreshadowed in Scripture.

Four Days = 4,000 Years to Redemption

The crucifixion of Christ falls 4,000 years from creation. Three pictures in Scripture confirm this division.

Picture 1: Lazarus dead four days

> **John 11:17** *"Then when Jesus came, he found that he had lain in the grave four days already."*

Lazarus is a type of mankind being spiritually dead. He was dead four days — pointing to the spiritual revelation that mankind was spiritually dead for 4,000 years. The revelation: Jesus came to deliver mankind from spiritual death after 4,000 years.

Picture 2: Cornelius fasting four days

> **Acts 10:30** *"And Cornelius said, Four days ago I was fasting until this hour; and at the ninth hour I prayed in my house, and, behold, a man stood before me in bright clothing."*

Cornelius was fasting four days when the angel came to him. This points toward the 4,000 years that mankind was spiritually dead. Note the timing: the angel appeared at the ninth hour — the same hour Jesus was crucified (Matthew 27:46). This points to Jesus paying the ransom price, having sins laid upon Him on the cross so that man could be restored in relationship with the Father.

The work of redemption

- **Redemption and new birth** were accomplished after 4,000 years.
- Jesus was born in 5 BC.
- Jesus started His ministry in 26 AD when nearly 30 years old (Luke 3:21–23).
- Jesus ministered 3½ years and was crucified in 30 AD — the last year of the 4,000-year period.

The math worked out

- Creation occurred in 3971 BC.
- 3971 BC – 3970 years comes to 1 BC → 3970 total years elapsed.
- 1 BC to 1 AD = 1 year → 3970 + 1 = 3971 total years.

- 1 AD to 30 AD = 29 years → 3971 + 29 = 4000 years.

4,000 Years to the Cross
Creation: Nisan 1, 3971 BC
From Nisan 1, 3971 BC to Nisan 1, 1 BC: 3,970 years
From 1 BC to 1 AD: 1 year (no year zero)
From 1 AD to 30 AD: 29 years
Total: 3,970 + 1 + 29 = 4,000 years exactly

Two Days = 2,000 Years of Church Age

The church age begins in 31 AD and runs through 2030 AD — exactly 2,000 years.

> **Exodus 19:10–11, 15–16** *"And the LORD said unto Moses, Go unto the people, and sanctify them today and tomorrow, and let them wash their clothes, And be ready against the third day: for the third day the LORD will come down in the sight of all the people upon mount Sinai."*

Two days to be sanctified and wash clothes — pointing to 2,000 years of the church age in which believers are sanctified. On the third day, He comes down — pointing to the second coming of Jesus, the rapture, and the time of getting glorified bodies with the redemption of our body completed (Romans 8:23).

> **Hosea 6:2** *"After two days will he revive us: in the third day he will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight."*

Hosea makes the same prophetic statement: after two days (the 2,000-year church age), He will revive — and in the third day, the resurrection.

Third Day = Millennial Reign

> **John 2:1** *"And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there."*

On the third day, a marriage. Revelation 19 fulfills the picture: the marriage of the Lamb to His bride, the church, at the threshold of the millennial reign.

Six Days = 6,000 Years of Man's Lease

> **Exodus 20:9–11** *"Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD thy God... For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day."*

In Exodus 20:10 the word for sabbath is shabbath, an intensive form of #7673 — to cease completely from work. In verse 11, the word for rested is nuwach (#5117) — to rest, settle down. Six days man labors and does all his work — and cannot work out his salvation after the 6,000-year lease period closes.

> **Exodus 23:12** *"Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest…"*

Six days of work points to six days of having the right to rule the earth (a right transferred to Satan at the fall), and within that 6,000 years, man in his spiritually dead state has time to work out his salvation through Christ.

Six Days, Then the Transfiguration

> **Matthew 17:1–2** *"And after six days Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, And was transfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light."*

After six days, Jesus is transfigured. Moses and Elijah appear — not in reality but in vision (Matthew 17:9 — "tell the vision to no man"):

- **Moses** is a type of the dead-in-Christ saints (he died and was buried by God Himself).
- **Elijah** (who did not taste death) is a type of saints who are alive and raptured without tasting death.
- **The setting** is the season of Tabernacles — they speak of making three booths.
- **The three** (Peter, James, John) represent the true disciples who behold the vision.

> **Mark 9:2–3** *"And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth them up into an high mountain apart by themselves: and he was transfigured before them. And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them."*

The garments of the transfigured saints

- Revelation 3:4 — "have not defiled their garments…they shall walk with me in white: for they are worthy."
- Revelation 3:5 — "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment."
- Revelation 3:18 — "buy of me…white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed."
- Revelation 7:13–14 — robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.
- Revelation 19:7–8, 14 — the bride hath made herself ready, arrayed in fine linen, clean and white, the righteousness of saints.

After 6,000 years, righteous, holy believers are transfigured into glorified bodies on the seventh day (the 7,000-year age).

The Complete Pattern

The Seven-Day Pattern of History
Days 1–4 (4,000 years): Creation to Christ's redemption
Days 5–6 (2,000 years): The church age (31 AD – 2030 AD)
Day 7 (1,000 years): The millennial reign of Christ
Total: 7,000 years of earth's appointed existence

CHAPTER 4

Why Other Chronologies Disagree

More than 200 different dates have been proposed for creation. The disagreement is itself a witness — but to what? Mostly, to the failure of the backward method.

The Wide Range of Proposed Dates

In 1738 Alphonse Des Vignoles collected over 200 different estimates ranging from 3,483 BC to 6,984 BC. Some have gone much further — up to 20,000 BC. The lack of agreement is not because Scripture is unclear; it is because most chronologists have approached the problem from the wrong direction or have started from a misreading of one of the key verses (Genesis 11:26, Acts 13:21, the 400/430 years, the 480 years of 1 Kings 6:1).

A Sampling of Historical Dates for Creation

Source	Date for creation
Septuagint (general tradition)	5500 BC
Clement of Alexandria	5592 BC
Theophilus of Antioch	5529 BC
Sextus Julius Africanus	5501 BC
Hippolytus of Rome	5500 BC
Panodorus of Alexandria	5493 BC
Maximus the Confessor	5493 BC
George Syncellus	5492 BC
Sulpicius Severus	5469 BC
Isidore of Seville	5336 BC
Gregory of Tours	5200 BC
Byzantine calendar (Sept 1)	5509 BC
Chronicon of Eusebius	5228 BC
Jerome (Latin Vulgate)	5199 BC
Bede (completed 703 AD)	Mar 18, 3952 BC
Marianus Scotus	4192 BC
Henry Fynes Clinton	4138 BC
Henri Spondanus	4051 BC

Source	Date for creation
Benedict Pereira	4021 BC
Louis Cappel	4005 BC
James Ussher (Archbishop of Ireland)	Oct 23, 4004 BC
Augustin Calmet	4002 BC
Isaac Newton	3998 BC
Petavius	3984 BC
Theodore Bibliander	3980 BC
Johannes Kepler	Apr 27, 3977 BC
Heinrich Bunting	3967 BC
Christen Sorensen Longomontanus	3966 BC
Melanchthon	3964 BC
Martin Luther	3961 BC
Cornelius Cornelii a Lapide	3961 BC
John Lightfoot	3960 BC
Joseph Justus Scaliger	3949 BC
Christoph Helvig	3947 BC
Gerardus Mercator	3928 BC
Matthieu Brouard	3927 BC
Benito Arias Montano	3849 BC
Andreas Helwig	3836 BC
Christian Charles Josias Bunsen	20,000 BC
Tarleton Perry Crawford	12,500 BC
Harold Camping	11,013 BC

The Conclusion From These Dates

Bede (completed 703 AD) was actually accused of heresy because his date of 3952 BC was contrary to the accepted calculations of over 5,000 to 5,592 BC. Many of these scholars made valuable contributions, but there is no general agreement among them.

This study lands at 3971 BC — close to the values of Heinrich Bunting (3967), Longomontanus (3966), Lightfoot (3960), Luther (3961), and Kepler (3977), and within a few decades of Bede, Ussher, Newton, and Scaliger. But the value here is not arrived at by historical guesswork — it is the result of starting at creation and counting forward through every Scripture, with the count locked in at the 4,000-year mark of Christ's crucifixion.

False Beliefs This Study Will Correct

- **"Abraham was born when Terah was 70."** (Misreading of Genesis 11:26 — Abraham was born when Terah was 130. See Chapter 7.)
- **"Israelites were in Egypt 400 years."** (Misreading of Genesis 15:13 and Acts 7:6 — Israel was in Egypt 215 years. See Chapter 9.)
- **"Joshua reigned 25 to 28 years."** (Joshua reigned 51 years. See Chapter 12.)
- **"The 450 years of Acts 13:20 are years of judges."** (They are not. See Chapter 10.)
- **"Saul reigned 40 years from Acts 13:21."** (Saul reigned about 20 years. The 40 in Acts 13:21 is his age at accession. See Chapter 16.)
- **"Saul became king at age 30."** (He became king at age 40.)
- **"Saul reigned in 1050 BC for 40 years; David in 1010; Solomon in 970; the divided kingdom began 930 BC."** (These dates are 12 years off. The divided kingdom began 942 BC. See Chapter 17.)

How To Seek The Truth

- From the Word of God.
- Not by trying to go backward from BC years to creation.
- Instead, going forward from the dates from creation revealed in the Word.
- Thanking the Father for revelation as one carefully studies.

With the foundation laid, we now begin to count — from the day Adam was created.

CHAPTER 5

From Adam to the Flood

Genesis 5 is more than a list of names. It is a precise, fathered chain of years — and when the math is done carefully, it places Noah's flood exactly 1,656 years after creation.

Reading Genesis 5

Each entry in Genesis 5 follows the same pattern: a man lived so many years, then begat his son, then lived so many more years, then died. The crucial number for chronology is the age at the birth of the next link in the chain.

The Patriarchs From Adam to Shem

Patriarch	Age at son's birth	Age died	Year from creation	Year BC	Scripture
1. Adam	—	930	0	3971 BC	Gen 1:26; 5:3–5
2. Seth	130 (Adam's age)	912	130	3841 BC	Gen 5:6–8
3. Enos	105 (Seth's age)	905	235	3736 BC	Gen 5:6, 9–11
4. Cainan	90 (Enos's age)	910	325	3646 BC	Gen 5:10, 12–13
5. Mahalaleel	70 (Cainan's age)	895	395	3576 BC	Gen 5:12, 15–16
6. Jared	65 (Mahalaleel's age)	962	460	3511 BC	Gen 5:15–17
7. Enoch	162 (Jared's age)	365 (taken)	622	3349 BC	Gen 5:18, 21–23
8. Methuselah	65 (Enoch's age)	969	687	3284 BC	Gen 5:25–27
9. Lamech	187 (Methuselah's age)	777	874	3097 BC	Gen 5:28–29
10. Noah	182 (Lamech's age)	950	1056	2915 BC	Gen 5:28–31
11. Shem	502 (Noah's age)	600	1558	2413 BC	Gen 5:32; 11:10–11

Notes on Noah and His Sons

- Noah had three sons — Shem, Ham, and Japheth — listed in Genesis 5:32.
- Japheth was born first (Genesis 10:21 calls him "the elder"), Shem second, Ham third.
- **Noah was 600 years old** when the flood came upon the earth (Genesis 7:6). That is 1,656 years from creation: 1056 + 600 = 1656.
- The flood started 98 years after Shem was born — 1558 + 98 = 1656 from creation, or 2315 BC (2413 BC – 98 = 2315 BC).

The Flood Year-by-Year (Year 1656)

> **Genesis 7:6** *"And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth."*

The detailed flood timeline

- **Genesis 7:11 — Flood begins** in Noah's 600th year, 2nd month, 17th day.
- **Genesis 7:12 — Rain falls** for 40 days and 40 nights.
- **Genesis 7:24 — Waters prevail** 150 days, to the 7th month, 17th day.
- **Genesis 8:2 — Rain stopped.**
- **Genesis 8:4 — Ark rested** on the mountains of Ararat (curse reversed) on the 7th month, 17th day, after 150 days.
- **Genesis 8:5 — Waters decreased** until the 10th month, 1st day.
- **Genesis 8:13 — In Noah's 601st year**, 1st month, 1st day, the waters were dried up from off the earth and the ground was dry. Year 1657 from creation, or 2314 BC.

Why Shem Was Born When Noah Was 502

Most readers assume Shem was born when Noah was 500, based on Genesis 5:32 ("Noah was five hundred years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth"). But this verse simply tells us that by age 500 Noah had begun fathering sons. The order in which they are named is not always birth order.

Genesis 11:10 says Shem was 100 years old two years after the flood. Noah was 600 when the flood began (Genesis 7:6). Two years after the flood begins makes Noah 602; subtract Shem's 100 and Shem was born when Noah was 502 — not 500. Japheth, the elder, was born first, then Shem, then Ham.

CHAPTER 6

From the Flood to Abraham

The Genesis 11 chain runs from Shem to Terah. The trick is reading Genesis 11:26 correctly — it is the single most misunderstood verse in chronological studies.

The Post-Flood Patriarchs

Patriarch	Age at son's birth	Age died	Year from creation	Year BC	Scripture
12. Arphaxad	100 (Shem)	438	1658	2313 BC	Gen 11:10–11
13. Salah	35 (Arphaxad)	433	1693	2278 BC	Gen 11:12–13
14. Eber	30 (Salah)	464	1723	2248 BC	Gen 11:14–15
15. Peleg	34 (Eber)	239	1757	2214 BC	Gen 11:16–17
16. Reu	30 (Peleg)	239	1787	2184 BC	Gen 11:18–19
17. Serug	32 (Reu)	230	1819	2152 BC	Gen 11:20–21
18. Nahor	30 (Serug)	148	1849	2122 BC	Gen 11:22–23
19. Terah	29 (Nahor)	205	1878	2093 BC	Gen 11:24–25

Terah and His Three Sons

> **Genesis 11:26** *"And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran."*

Most chronologists read this verse to mean Abram was born when Terah was 70. This is incorrect, and the next verses show why.

> **Genesis 11:27–28** *"Now these are the generations of Terah: Terah begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran; and Haran begat Lot. And Haran died before his father Terah in the land of his nativity, in Ur of the Chaldees."*

Terah begat Haran first, then Abram, then Nahor — because Haran had a son (Lot) and Haran died before his father. Abram is mentioned first in Genesis 11:26 not because he was firstborn but because he became the central figure of the covenant.

Why Did Terah Move?

> **Genesis 11:31** *"And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there."*

Why did Terah head toward Canaan? The answer is in Acts 7:2.

> **Acts 7:2** *"And he said, Men, brethren, and fathers, hearken; The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran."*

God appeared to Abram in Mesopotamia (Ur of the Chaldees) BEFORE he dwelt in Haran. The family began the journey toward Canaan in response to God's call. They stopped in Haran and dwelt there. Terah died in Haran at age 205 (Genesis 11:32).

The Hebrew Behind "Now the Lord Had Said"

> **Genesis 12:1** *"Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee."*

The Hebrew verb here is qal, waw consecutive imperfect. The waw consecutive changes the mood from imperfect to perfect — a completed action. "Now the Lord had said" is correct; this verse refers back to a call already given before Genesis 12, while Abram was still in Ur. Acts 7:2–4 confirms this directly:

> **Acts 7:2–4** *"The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran, And said unto him, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall shew thee. Then came he out of the land of the Chaldaeans, and dwelt in Charran: and from thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land, wherein ye now dwell."*

So God spoke to Abraham while he was still in Ur, but Abraham did not leave Haran until his father Terah died at age 205.

The Statements of Covenant

> **Genesis 12:1–4** *"Get thee out... unto a land that I will shew thee: And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran."*

Genesis 12:2–3 are statements of covenant relationship — an advanced declaration of the covenant to be made. This is critical for the 430 years of Galatians 3:17, which we will examine in detail in Chapter 9.

The Calculation of Abram's Birth

Three verses lock together to give us Abram's birth year:

- Terah died in Haran at age 205 (Genesis 11:32).
- Abram departed from Haran (AFTER Terah died) when he was 75 years old (Genesis 12:4).
- Therefore Abram was born when Terah was 130 years old (205 – 75 = 130) — NOT at age 70.

Abram's Birth Calculated
Terah was born in year 1878 from creation Terah's age at Abram's birth: 130 years 1878 + 130 = 2008 — Abram's birth year from creation Year BC: 1963 BC

“ Abram was born when Terah was 130 years old, not 70. ”

CHAPTER 7

Abraham — Birth, Calling, and Departure

Abraham's life provides the chronological framework for everything that follows. Year by year, Scripture gives us his age at every major event — and from these we anchor the next 215 years of sojourning.

Abram Leaves Haran — Year 2083

Abram was born in 2008 from creation. At age 75 he left Haran:

2008 + 75 = 2083 from creation, which is 1888 BC.

Hagar Given to Abram — Year 2093

> **Genesis 16:3** *"And Sarai Abram's wife took Hagar her maid the Egyptian, after Abram had dwelt ten years in the land of Canaan, and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife."*

Abram had been in the land of Canaan for 10 years when Sarai gave Hagar to him as a wife: 2083 + 10 = 2093 from creation, or 1878 BC.

Ishmael Born — Year 2094

> **Genesis 16:15–16** *"And Hagar bare Abram a son: and Abram called his son's name, which Hagar bare, Ishmael. And Abram was fourscore and six years old, when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram."*

Ishmael was born the next year when Abram was 86 years old: 2093 + 1 = 2094 from creation, or 1877 BC.

Isaac Born — Year 2108

> **Genesis 21:3–5** *"And Abraham called the name of his son that was born unto him, whom Sarah bare to him, Isaac. And Abraham circumcised his son Isaac being eight days old, as God had commanded him. And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him."*

Isaac was born when Abraham was 100 years old: 2008 + 100 = 2108 from creation, or 1863 BC.

Isaac Weaned — Year 2113

> **Genesis 21:8** *"And the child grew, and was weaned: and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was weaned."*

According to Jewish custom, the time when a child is weaned is a cause for great celebration. According to Jewish rabbinical traditions, weaning could take place anywhere between 18 months and 5 years of age. Children weaned at age 5 would be ready to travel and sojourn in the land.

Isaac was 5 years old when weaned: 2108 + 5 = 2113 from creation, or 1858 BC. Abraham had sojourned when he left Haran and now continued to sojourn with Isaac (Genesis 21:22–23, 34).

Sarah Dies — Year 2145

> **Genesis 23:1–2** *"And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah. And Sarah died in Kirjatharba; the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan."*

Sarah dies at age 127. She was 90 when Isaac was born, so she died when Isaac was 37: 2108 + 37 = 2145 from creation, or 1826 BC.

Isaac Marries Rebekah — Year 2148

> **Genesis 25:20** *"And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife..."*

Isaac marries Rebekah at age 40: 2108 + 40 = 2148 from creation, or 1823 BC.

Summary Table — Abraham's Life Anchors

Event	Abraham's age	Year from creation	Year BC	Scripture
Abram born	0	2008	1963 BC	Gen 11:26 + 11:32
Abram leaves Haran	75	2083	1888 BC	Gen 12:4
10 years in Canaan / Hagar given	85	2093	1878 BC	Gen 16:3
Ishmael born	86	2094	1877 BC	Gen 16:15–16
Isaac born	100	2108	1863 BC	Gen 21:3–5
Isaac weaned (age 5)	105	2113	1858 BC	Gen 21:8
Sarah dies	137	2145	1826 BC	Gen 23:1–2
Isaac marries Rebekah	140	2148	1823 BC	Gen 25:20

CHAPTER 8

Isaac, Jacob, and the Sojourning

From Isaac's marriage to the death of Jacob in Egypt, Scripture gives us 147 years of carefully marked time — and one of the strongest anchors in the entire chronology: the year Israel entered Egypt.

Jacob Born — Year 2168

> **Genesis 25:26** *"And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them."*

Jacob was born when Isaac was 60 years old: 2108 + 60 = 2168 from creation, or 1803 BC.

Jacob Enters Egypt — Year 2298

> **Genesis 47:9** *"And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage."*

Jacob was 130 years old when he went into Egypt: 2168 + 130 = 2298 from creation, or 1673 BC. This is one of the foundational anchors of the Old Testament chronology.

The Hebrew word for "pilgrimage" (#4033) is magor — sojourning. Jacob says: "the days of my sojourning, 130 years... have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their sojourning." Thus Jacob and also his fathers (Isaac, Abraham) were sojourning in their pilgrimage. This important detail will matter for the 430-year question in the next chapter.

Jacob Dies — Year 2315

> **Genesis 47:28** *"And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years."*

Jacob lived 17 years in Egypt and died at age 147: 2168 + 147 = 2315 from creation, or 1656 BC.

Joseph's Timeline Inside Egypt

Joseph anchors the chronology of Israel's stay. The verses interlock precisely:

- **Genesis 37:2 —** Joseph was 17 years old when sold into Egypt.
- **Genesis 41:46 —** Joseph was 30 years old when he stood before Pharaoh.
- **Genesis 41:47 —** Joseph was ruler for 7 years of plenty.

- **Genesis 45:4–6 —** Joseph was ruler for 2 years of famine when his brothers came to Egypt.
- **Therefore** Joseph was 39 years old when his brothers came to Egypt (30 + 7 + 2 = 39).

Calculating Joseph's Birth Year

Since Jacob was 130 years old when he came into Egypt and Joseph was 39 at that meeting, Joseph was born when Jacob was 91 years old:

130 – 39 = 91 (Jacob's age at Joseph's birth)

2168 + 91 = 2259 from creation = 1712 BC

The Two Crucial Anchors of This Period

Two Foundational Dates
Abram came into Canaan: 2083 from creation (after leaving Haran at age 75)
Jacob came into Egypt: 2298 from creation (at age 130)
The difference: 2298 – 2083 = 215 years of sojourning

From the moment Abram left Haran to the moment Jacob entered Egypt was exactly 215 years. This number will become decisive in the next chapter, when we untangle the 430 and the 400.

CHAPTER 9

The 430 Years and the 400 Years Reconciled

Two numbers — 430 years and 400 years — have puzzled readers for centuries. They are not contradictions. They are two different periods that happen to end on the same day.

The 430 Years — Exodus 12:40–41 and Galatians 3:17

> **Exodus 12:40–41** *"Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt."*

Read Exodus 12:40 carefully. The Hebrew literally says: "now the sojourning of the sons (plural — would include Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob) of Israel, who (relative clause) did dwell in Egypt, 430 years."

The 430 years refers to the total time of sojourning AND of dwelling in Egypt — not just the time in Egypt alone. The relative clause "who dwelt in Egypt" identifies the sons of Israel; it does not restrict the 430 to the Egyptian portion only.

This is confirmed by Galatians 3:17:

> **Galatians 3:16–17** *"Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made... And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect."*

The Greek for "confirmed before" is #4300 (prokuroō). Louw-Nida defines it: "to authorize in advance, to validate in advance." The verb describing the law's coming into being is ginomai in the perfect, active, participle — completed action.

When Was the Covenant Confirmed in Advance?

The covenant was confirmed in advance by God to Christ when Abraham left Haran at age 75 — at year 2083 from creation. The advance declaration of covenant is in Genesis 12:2–3:

> **Genesis 12:2–3** *"And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed."*

The full covenant itself was made later in Genesis 15:18, but the advance declaration was at Haran. From there, count 430 years and you arrive at the Exodus.

The 430-Year Math

The 430 Years Worked Out
Year 2083 from creation: Abram leaves Haran (age 75) — covenant confirmed in advance
Year 2298 from creation: Jacob enters Egypt — 215 years later
Year 2513 from creation: Israel exits Egypt — another 215 years later
Total: 215 + 215 = 430 years exactly
From Exodus: 2513 – 430 = 2083, which is the year Abram left Haran

Israel was not in Egypt 430 years. Israel sojourned 215 years (from Abram leaving Haran to Jacob entering Egypt) and then dwelt in Egypt 215 years. The total of both periods is 430.

The 400 Years — Genesis 15:13 and Acts 7:6

> **Genesis 15:2, 4** *"And Abram said, Lord GOD, what wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless... And, behold, the word of the LORD came unto him, saying, This shall not be thine heir; but he that shall come forth out of thine own bowels shall be thine heir."*
>
> **Genesis 15:13** *"And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years."*

In Hebrew literally: "knowing, know that your seed (singular) shall be a sojourner (stranger) in a land not theirs, and shall serve and be afflicted by them, 400 years."

The phrase "your seed" (singular) refers to Isaac, who would come out of Abraham's bowels (verse 4). Therefore the 400-year period of sojourning starts with Isaac — NOT when Abraham left Haran.

When Did Isaac's Sojourning Start?

Isaac was weaned at 5 years old (Genesis 21:8) and then Abraham started the sojourning with Isaac, including in the land of the Philistines for many days (Genesis 21:22–23, 34).

Isaac was weaned in 2113 from creation (as established in Chapter 7). Jacob went into Egypt in 2298. The difference is:

2298 – 2113 = 185 years of sojourning

Add the 215 years Israel spent in Egypt:

185 + 215 = 400 years

This matches Genesis 15:13 exactly.

Acts 7:2–6 Confirms the 400 Years

> **Acts 7:5–6** *"And he gave him none inheritance in it, no, not so much as to set his foot on: yet he promised that he would give it to him for a possession, and to his seed after him, when as yet he had no child. And God spake on this wise, That his seed should*

> *sojourn in a strange land; and that they should bring them into bondage, and entreat them evil four hundred years."*

Read closely: "give inheritance...to his seed after him, when as yet he is having no child" — speaking of Isaac as his seed. Then verse 6: "his seed shall be a sojourning one (adjective, singular) in a strange, foreign land" — speaking of Isaac. "And they shall be brought into bondage (future) and shall treat (future) them evil, 400 years."

Thus the 400 years includes the time of sojourning and then the time of being in bondage and treated with evil in Egypt:

- 185 years of sojourning (from Isaac's weaning to Jacob entering Egypt)
- 215 years in Egypt in bondage and treated with evil
- **Total: 400 years**

The 30-Year Difference Explained

Why is there a 30-year gap between the 430 years (starting at Abram leaving Haran) and the 400 years (starting at Isaac's weaning)?

- Abram left Haran when he was 75.
- Isaac was born when Abram was 100 — that is 25 years after he left Haran.
- Isaac was weaned at age 5 — another 5 years.
- **25 + 5 = 30 years** — exactly the difference between 430 and 400.

" The 430 years and 400 years end on the same day but begin 30 years apart. "

Israel Was Not in Egypt 400 Years

This is one of the most persistent misunderstandings in Bible chronology. Both numbers — 400 and 430 — span the entire sojourning, not just the time in Egypt. Israel was actually in Egypt for 215 years.

The Two Periods Compared
430 years (Ex 12:40–41; Gal 3:17): from Abram leaving Haran (2083) to Exodus (2513) = 215 years sojourning + 215 years in Egypt 400 years (Gen 15:13; Acts 7:6): from Isaac's weaning (2113) to Exodus (2513) = 185 years sojourning + 215 years in Egypt Both end at the same Exodus. The 30-year gap is the time from Abram leaving Haran to Isaac being weaned (25 years till Isaac's birth + 5 years till weaning).

CHAPTER 10

Acts 13:17–21 — The Apostle's Chronology

In one continuous passage, the Apostle Paul references several major chronological periods. Reading verse by verse — and one verse at a time — every number lines up with the Old Testament.

The Whole Passage in Context

> **Acts 13:17–21** *"The God of this people of Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an high arm brought he them out of it. And about the time of forty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness. And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot. And after that he gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet. And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years."*

Verse 17 — God Chose Our Fathers

> **Acts 13:17** *"The God of this people of Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt…"*

Paul begins with the patriarchs. "God did choose our fathers (starting with Abraham) and did exalt the people in their sojourning in the land of Egypt." Note Paul's use of "sojourning" — the same theme we saw in Chapter 9. The fathers were sojourners; their descendants were exalted in Egypt despite being strangers.

Verse 18 — Forty Years in the Wilderness

> **Acts 13:18** *"And about the time of forty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness."*

This 40 years matches at least 14 other verses in Scripture: Numbers 14:33; Numbers 32:13; Deuteronomy 2:7; Deuteronomy 8:2; Deuteronomy 29:5; Joshua 5:6; Joshua 14:10; Nehemiah 9:21; Amos 2:10; Amos 5:25; Acts 7:36; Acts 7:42; Hebrews 3:17. There is no dispute about this number.

Verse 19 — Seven Nations Destroyed in Canaan

> **Acts 13:19** *"And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot."*

Paul references Joshua's conquest of the seven nations (Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites — Deuteronomy 7:1; Joshua 3:10) and the dividing of the land by lot (Joshua 14–19). The conquering took approximately 10 years, after which the land was distributed.

Verse 20 — "About 450 Years"

> **Acts 13:20** *"And after that he gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet."*

This is the verse most frequently misread. Note carefully:

- The Greek word order is: "and after these things (accusative, plural), about 450 years, he gave judges until Samuel the prophet."
- The phrase "about" (Greek hōs) makes this an approximation, not an exact figure.
- The 450 years cannot be the years of judges, because adding all years of serving evil oppressors plus all years of judges until Samuel totals only 390 years.

The math that disproves "450 years of judges"

All serving years and judges' years up to Jephthah:

- Judges 3:8 — Cushan-Rishathaim: 8 years
- Judges 3:11 — Othniel: 40 years
- Judges 3:14 — Eglon: 18 years
- Judges 3:30 — Ehud: 80 years
- Judges 4:2–3 — Jabin: 20 years
- Judges 5:31 — Deborah: 40 years
- Judges 6:1 — Midian: 7 years
- Judges 8:28 — Gideon: 40 years
- Judges 9:22 — Abimelech: 3 years
- Judges 10:1–2 — Tola: 23 years
- Judges 10:3 — Jair: 22 years
- Judges 10:7–8 — Philistines and Ammon: 18 years
- **Subtotal to Jephthah: 319 years**

Then continuing through Samson:

- Jephthah 6, Ibzan 7, Elon 10, Abdon 8, Samson 40 (in days of Philistines): 71 years more
- **319 + 71 = 390 years total**

So 450 years of Acts 13:20 is NOT the years of the judges — it would be at most 390.

What the 450 years actually is

The 450 years of Acts 13:20 is:

- 185 years of Isaac's sojourning (from Isaac's weaning to Egypt)
- 215 years in Egypt

- 40 years in the wilderness
- About 10 years conquering the 7 nations (Joshua 11:23 — "Joshua took the whole land")
- **Total: 185 + 215 + 40 + 10 = 450 years**

Paul says "about" 450 years because the conquest period is approximate. The "after these things" of verse 20 refers back to verse 18 (the wilderness) and verse 19 (the conquest of seven nations) — and Paul is summarizing the whole period from Isaac's sojourning until the time of the judges began.

Acts 13:20 Solved
Greek word order: 'after these things, about 450 years, he gave judges until Samuel'
The 450 years is NOT the years of the judges (those total 390 max).
The 450 = 185 (Isaac sojourning) + 215 (Egypt) + 40 (wilderness) + ~10 (conquest)
Then 'he gave judges until Samuel' (a separate period, beginning with Joshua's death).

Verse 21 — Saul, Years Forty

> **Acts 13:21** *"And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years."*

This is the famous verse that has misled nearly every chronologist for centuries. The full discussion is in Chapter 16, where we deal with Saul. For now, note Paul's structure:

- The verb of action: "God did give to them Saul."
- A series of accusative phrases describing Saul: "son (accusative) of Kish, man (accusative) out of the tribe of Benjamin, years (accusative) 40."
- No Greek word in the verse means "by the space of" — that phrase is supplied by translators.
- The structure is descriptive: son, man, years 40 — speaking of Saul's age, not his reign length.

For comparison, John 8:57 literally says, "you are not yet 50 years (accusative, noun)" — clearly a reference to age, not reign. The same construction appears in Acts 13:21. Saul was 40 years old when he became king. (Full proof in Chapter 16.)

Read this way, Acts 13:17–21 is not a problem text but a confirmation. Each verse aligns with the Old Testament chronology when its grammar is taken seriously.

CHAPTER 11

Egypt, the Exodus, and the Wilderness

Two hundred fifteen years after Jacob arrived in Egypt with seventy souls, his descendants walked out as a nation. The wilderness years that followed are the cleanest count in this entire study.

The Sons of Israel Came Out After 215 Years

Sojourning began in 2083 after creation (when Abram left Haran). They went into Egypt in 2298 — 215 years of sojourning. They dwelt in Egypt for 215 years and came out at 2513 from creation, or 1458 BC.

2298 + 215 = 2513 from creation (the Exodus)

The Exodus — Year 2513 (1458 BC)

> **Exodus 12:40–41** *"Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt."*

From Abram leaving Haran (2083) plus 430 years = 2513 from creation (1458 BC). This is the foundational anchor for everything that follows.

The Forty Years in the Wilderness

No fewer than fourteen verses confirm the wilderness wandering lasted forty years. This is one of the most well-attested numbers in all of Scripture:

- **Numbers 14:33** — "And your children shall wander in the wilderness forty years."
- **Numbers 32:13** — "He made them wander in the wilderness forty years."
- **Deuteronomy 2:7** — "these forty years the LORD thy God hath been with thee."
- **Deuteronomy 8:2** — "thou shalt remember all the way which the LORD thy God led thee these forty years."
- **Deuteronomy 29:5** — "I have led you forty years in the wilderness."
- **Joshua 5:6** — "the children of Israel walked forty years in the wilderness."
- **Joshua 14:10** — "these forty and five years."
- **Nehemiah 9:21** — "forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness."
- **Amos 2:10** — "led you forty years through the wilderness."
- **Amos 5:25** — "forty years in the wilderness."
- **Acts 7:36** — "in the wilderness forty years."
- **Acts 7:42** — "by the space of forty years in the wilderness."

- **Acts 13:18** — "about the time of forty years."
- **Hebrews 3:17** — "with whom was he grieved forty years?"

That brings us to year 2553 from creation (2513 + 40). Moses dies at the end of this period.

Moses's Age and Death

> **Acts 7:23** *"And when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel."*
>
> **Acts 7:30** *"And when forty years were expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush."*
>
> **Deuteronomy 34:7** *"And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."*

Moses lived 120 years: 40 in Egypt, 40 in Midian, 40 in the wilderness. He was 80 years old at the Exodus and 120 at his death — confirming the 40 years in the wilderness.

Heshbon — A Critical Marker for Chapter 13

> **Numbers 20:28** *"And Moses stripped Aaron of his garments, and put them upon Eleazar his son; and Aaron died there in the top of the mount: and Moses came down from the mount."*

Aaron died near the end of the 40 years in the wilderness. Then Moses conquered Heshbon:

> **Numbers 21:25–26, 34** *"And Israel took all these cities: and Israel dwelt in all the cities of the Amorites, in Heshbon, and in all the villages thereof. For Heshbon was the city of Sihon the king of the Amorites, who had fought against the former king of Moab... And the LORD said unto Moses, Fear him not: for I have delivered him into thy hand..."*

The conquest of Heshbon happens the year before Joshua takes over leadership. This event becomes the start of a critical 300-year count from Judges 11:26 — examined in Chapter 13.

CHAPTER 12

Joshua — His Age, His Reign, His Years

How long did Joshua rule? Scripture never gives a number directly. But two passages, taken together, give us an answer that is exact — 51 years.

The Word Does Not State Joshua's Age

Chronologists have generally said Joshua's reign was about 25 to 28 years. This is INCORRECT. The Word does not tell us Joshua's age at the beginning of the time in the wilderness, and it does not tell us how long he reigned. We must reason carefully from the text.

Joshua Was a "Young Man"

> **Exodus 33:11** *"And the LORD spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend. And he turned again into the camp: but his servant Joshua, the son of Nun, a young man, departed not out of the tabernacle."*

The Hebrew word for "young man" is na'ar (#5288) — boy, youth — used of a young child up to 20 years old. Examples of how this word is used:

- **Genesis 41:12** — Joseph (17 or slightly older) when interpreting dreams.
- **1 Samuel 17:58** — David, a young man when Saul was king, fought Goliath at about age 18.
- **Genesis 21** — Ishmael is referred to as a "lad" (na'ar) at about 14 years old.

So a "young man" was at most about 19 years old.

Joshua, One of His "Young Men"

> **Numbers 11:28** *"And Joshua the son of Nun, the servant of Moses, one of his young men, answered and said, My lord Moses, forbid them."*

Here the Hebrew is bachur (#0979), which means youth — a teenager. Compare:

> **Ecclesiastes 11:9** *"Rejoice, O young man (#0979), in thy youth..."*

Both Hebrew words — na'ar (#5288) and bachur (#0979) — clearly refer to a teenager.

The Age of 20 in Israelite Law

Several passages set 20 as the age of adult responsibility:

- **Exodus 30:14** — "every one that passeth among them that are numbered, from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the LORD."
- **Leviticus 27:2–3** — when a man makes a vow, the valuation begins at 20 years old (to 60).
- **Numbers 1:3** — "from twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war."

- **Numbers 1:20** — same age requirement repeated.
- **Numbers 14:29–30** — those 20 years and upward who murmured would die in the wilderness, except Caleb and Joshua.

Caleb and Joshua were excepted from the death sentence on those 20 and over — but Joshua is described as a "young man" and one of Moses's "young men." The most natural reading: Joshua was at the upper end of "young man" — about 19 — at the start of the wilderness period.

The Age Calculation

- Joshua was about 19 at the beginning of the wilderness period.
- Plus 40 years in the wilderness under Moses = age 59 when Moses died.
- **Joshua lived to 110** (Joshua 24:29).
- **110 − 59 = 51 years of reigning**

Joshua's Reign
Age at start of wilderness: ~19 + 40 years in wilderness with Moses = Age 59 when Moses died and Joshua took over Lived to 110 (Joshua 24:29) Reign: 110 – 59 = 51 years

Confirmation From Judges 11:26

This calculation is independently confirmed by Judges 11:26 (the 300 years of Jephthah), which we will examine in detail in Chapter 13. The math from that direction also yields exactly 51 years for Joshua's reign.

"Joshua reigned 51 years — from age 59 to age 110."

CHAPTER 13

The 300 Years of Jephthah

In the middle of an argument with the king of Ammon, Jephthah drops a chronological bombshell — "three hundred years." That single number locks down both Joshua's reign and the entire era of the judges.

The Setting

In Judges 11, Jephthah is in negotiations with the king of Ammon, who is coming to fight against Israel. Read the encounter step by step:

> **Judges 11:12** *"And Jephthah sent messengers unto the king of the children of Ammon, saying, What hast thou to do with me, that thou art come against me to fight in my land?"*
>
> **Judges 11:13** *"And the king of the children of Ammon answered unto the messengers of Jephthah, Because Israel took away my land, when they came up out of Egypt, from Arnon even unto Jabbok, and unto Jordan: now therefore restore those lands again peaceably."*

Jephthah responds (verses 14–25) by correcting their wrong thinking — explaining that Israel did not take the land aggressively but acquired it after the king of the Amorites refused to let them pass through. Then comes the chronological declaration:

> **Judges 11:26** *"While Israel dwelt in Heshbon and her towns, and in Aroer and her towns, and in all the cities that be along by the coasts of Arnon, three hundred years? why therefore did ye not recover them within that time?"*

Jephthah's argument: 300 years had elapsed from when Israel took Heshbon until Jephthah's day. If Ammon had a legitimate claim, why wait 300 years to assert it?

This Cannot Be the Cumulative Total of All Years

Adding all serving years (oppressions) plus all judges' years up to Jephthah comes to 319 years — already 19 years too many. Adding everything to Samuel comes to 390. Both contradict Jephthah's 300 directly.

The math just demonstrated:

- 8 (Cushan) + 40 (Othniel) + 18 (Eglon) + 80 (Ehud) + 20 (Jabin) + 40 (Deborah) + 7 (Midian) + 40 (Gideon) + 3 (Abimelech) + 23 (Tola) + 22 (Jair) + 18 (Phil/Ammon) = 319
- 319 + 6 (Jephthah) + 7 (Ibzan) + 10 (Elon) + 8 (Abdon) + 40 (Samson plus Phil) = 390

The Resolution: Judges Ruled DURING Oppression

The key is recognizing that the judges ruled even while the people were oppressed by enemies. The years of servitude and the years of judges OVERLAP — they are not additive.

Proof from Judges 4 — Deborah and Jabin

> **Judges 4:2–4** *"And the LORD sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan, that reigned in Hazor... And the children of Israel cried unto the LORD: for he had nine hundred chariots of iron; and twenty years he mightily oppressed the children of Israel. And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she judged Israel at that time."*

"At that time" — meaning during the 20 years of Jabin's oppression. Deborah was judging Israel while the oppression was happening. This proves the time of oppression and the time of judging can overlap.

> **Judges 4:24** *"And the hand of the children of Israel prospered, and prevailed against Jabin the king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan."*

Israel grew stronger against Jabin until they destroyed him — during the time of oppression. Deborah's leadership ran through and beyond the 20 years.

Proof from Judges 15 — Samson and the Philistines

> **Judges 15:20** *"And he judged Israel in the days of the Philistines twenty years."*

Samson was judging "in the days of the Philistines" — that is, during the Philistine oppression. The 40 years of Philistine oppression (Judges 13:1) overlap with Samson's 20 years of judging — and continue past Samson into Samuel's time.

The Calculation Worked Out

Aaron died in Numbers 20:28 at the end of the 40 years in the wilderness. Then Moses conquered Heshbon in Numbers 21:25–26, 34. Conquering Heshbon occurred the year before Joshua would take over to rule. Therefore the 300 years begins the year before Joshua begins to reign.

List of judges' years up to (but not including) Jephthah

Judge	Years	Scripture
Othniel	40	Judges 3:11
Ehud	80	Judges 3:30
Deborah	40	Judges 5:31
Gideon	40	Judges 8:28
Abimelech	3	Judges 9:22
Tola	23	Judges 10:1–2
Jair	22	Judges 10:3
Subtotal (judges only)	248	

Solving for Joshua

The 300 Years Decomposed

1 year (the year before Joshua begins to reign — Heshbon conquered)
+ 51 years of Joshua's reign
+ 248 years of judges (Othniel through Jair)
= 300 years exactly

Since 1 + 248 = 249, then Joshua's reign = 300 – 249 = 51 years.

This independently confirms Joshua's 51-year reign that we derived from his age in Chapter 12. Two completely different lines of evidence yield the same number.

The Total Years of the Judges

Now we can complete the count by adding the judges who came after Jephthah:

Judge after Jephthah	Years	Scripture
Jephthah	6	Judges 12:7
Ibzan	7	Judges 12:8–9
Elon	10	Judges 12:11
Abdon	8	Judges 12:13–14
Samson	20	Judges 15:20
Subtotal	51	

Total years of all judges from Othniel through Samson:

248 + 51 = 299 years

The Place of Joshua and the Judges in the 480 Years

Building Toward 1 Kings 6:1

From the Exodus to Samuel:
2513 (Exodus) + 40 (wilderness) + 51 (Joshua) + 299 (judges) = 2903 from creation

Now we need: + Samuel + Saul + David + 4 yrs of Solomon = 480 total

CHAPTER 14

The Years of the Judges

Twelve judges led Israel between Joshua's death and the rise of Samuel. Reading their reigns alongside the years of oppression — not on top of them — clears every difficulty.

The Pattern of the Book of Judges

The book of Judges follows a recurring cycle:

- Israel sins.
- God sells them into the hand of an oppressor for a stated number of years.
- Israel cries out.
- A judge is raised up, who delivers them and judges Israel.
- The land has rest for a stated number of years.

Most chronologists have read the years of oppression and the years of judging as additive — placing them end-to-end. But the text itself shows they overlap: a judge often judges DURING the time of oppression, not only after it ends.

The Twelve Judges in Order

#	Judge	Years of judging	Scripture	Oppressor preceding
1	Othniel	40	Judges 3:11	Cushan-Rishathaim 8 yrs (3:8)
2	Ehud	80	Judges 3:30	Eglon 18 yrs (3:14)
3	Shamgar	(brief)	Judges 3:31	Philistines
4	Deborah/Barak	40	Judges 5:31	Jabin 20 yrs (4:2–3)
5	Gideon	40	Judges 8:28	Midian 7 yrs (6:1)
6	Abimelech	3	Judges 9:22	(Gideon's son, usurper)
7	Tola	23	Judges 10:1–2	
8	Jair	22	Judges 10:3	
—	(Subtotal to Jephthah)	248		Phil/Ammon 18 yrs (10:7–8)
9	Jephthah	6	Judges 12:7	
10	Ibzan	7	Judges 12:8–9	
11	Elon	10	Judges 12:11	
12	Abdon	8	Judges 12:13–14	

#	Judge	Years of judging	Scripture	Oppressor preceding
13	Samson	20	Judges 15:20	Philistines 40 yrs (13:1)
—	Total of all judges	299		

Why the Years Overlap, Not Stack

Two clear examples already noted in Chapter 13:

- **Deborah** judged Israel "at that time" — meaning during Jabin's 20-year oppression (Judges 4:2–4).
- **Samson** judged 20 years "in the days of the Philistines" — during the 40-year Philistine oppression of Judges 13:1.

Once this principle is in place, the math works. The 299 years of judges fit exactly inside the 480-year window of 1 Kings 6:1, with Joshua, Samuel, Saul, David, and the 4th year of Solomon.

Israel and the Last Oppression

The 40-year Philistine oppression of Judges 13:1 begins in Samson's time, and continues through Samuel's lifetime. Samuel finally defeats the Philistines in 1 Samuel 7:7–14, ending the oppression that had lasted from before Samson's birth.

CHAPTER 15

Samuel — Judging All His Days

Samuel is the bridge between the era of judges and the era of kings. Far more than a brief transitional figure, he ruled Israel for at least 26 years on his own — and continued to function as God's prophet through the entire reign of Saul.

The Forty-Year Philistine Oppression

> **Judges 13:1** *"And the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of the LORD; and the LORD delivered them into the hand of the Philistines forty years."*

This 40-year oppression begins before Samson's birth. Within it, Samson judges 20 years "in the days of the Philistines" (Judges 15:20). Samson dies; the oppression continues; and Samuel rises in the latter portion of the same Philistine domination.

Samuel Conquers the Philistines

> **1 Samuel 7:7–14** *"And when the Philistines heard that the children of Israel were gathered together to Mizpeh… So the Philistines were subdued, and they came no more into the coast of Israel: and the hand of the LORD was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel."*

Samuel conquers the Philistines — ending the 40-year oppression that began in Judges 13:1. Since the oppression lasted 40 years total and Samson judged 20 years within it, Samuel must have judged Israel for at least 20 years after Samson before defeating the Philistines.

Samuel Judged All the Days of His Life

> **1 Samuel 7:15** *"And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life."*

This single verse means Samuel's judging extended much longer than just his 20 years against the Philistines — it continued up to and through the entire reign of Saul, until Samuel's death just before Saul's own death.

> **1 Samuel 8:1** *"And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons judges over Israel."*

"When Samuel was old" implies he had judged for a long time. He made his sons judges, but they were evil (verses 3 and 5), and the people demanded a king.

Samuel's Continued Authority Under Saul

Even after Saul became king, Samuel continued to function as God's prophet and to exercise judgment over Israel:

- **1 Samuel 13:13–14** — Samuel corrects Saul: "thou hast done foolishly: thou hast not kept the commandment of the LORD thy God… but now thy kingdom shall not continue."
- **1 Samuel 15:1** — "Samuel also said unto Saul… hearken thou unto the voice of the words of the LORD."
- **1 Samuel 15:3** — Samuel commands Saul to smite Amalek and utterly destroy.
- **1 Samuel 15:23, 26, 28** — Samuel pronounces Saul rejected from being king.
- **1 Samuel 16:13** — "Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren" — Samuel anoints David.
- **1 Samuel 19:18** — David escapes from Saul and comes to Samuel, telling him all that Saul had done.

Samuel's Death

> **1 Samuel 25:1** *"And Samuel died; and all the Israelites were gathered together, and lamented him, and buried him in his house at Ramah."*
>
> **1 Samuel 31:1–5** *"Now the Philistines fought against Israel: and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines, and fell down slain in mount Gilboa… So Saul died, and his three sons, and his armourbearer, and all his men, that same day together."*

Samuel died near the end of Saul's reign; a short time later, Saul also died. Samuel judged Israel by himself at least 20 years (and likely about 26) before Saul, and continued to judge during all of Saul's reign.

How the 26 Years of Samuel Are Derived

The 480 years of 1 Kings 6:1, broken down:

Period	Years	Cumulative from Exodus
Wilderness	40	40
Joshua	51	91
All judges	299	390
Subtotal to end of Samson	—	390
Available for Samuel + Saul	46	—
David	40	—
4th year of Solomon	4	—

From the Exodus (2513) + 40 + 51 + 299 = 2903 from creation up to Samuel's solo years. The 480 years of 1 Kings 6:1 ends at 2993 (2513 + 480). David ruled 40 years and the 4th year of Solomon adds 4 — that is 44 years. So 2903 + 40 + 4 = 2947. The remaining 46 years (2993 – 2947 = 46) must be split between Samuel and Saul.

Saul reigned about 20 years (proven in Chapter 16), so Samuel's solo years = 46 – 20 = 26 years.

Samuel's Time of Judging
20 years minimum after Samson's death (during the latter Philistine oppression) Continued through Saul's entire ~20-year reign as God's prophet Solo years (between Samson and Saul): about 26 years Died shortly before Saul (1 Samuel 25:1)

CHAPTER 16

Saul — The Truth About Acts 13:21

Nearly every chronologist has Saul reigning 40 years. The case is built almost entirely on Acts 13:21 — and that case collapses under careful examination of the Greek.

Why Saul Cannot Have Reigned 40 Years

Because Samuel judged for at least 20 years by himself (as proven in Chapter 15), and the 480 years of 1 Kings 6:1 leaves only 46 years for the combined reigns of Samuel solo and Saul, Saul could not have ruled more than 26 years.

The math is forced: 46 (available) – 20 (Samuel solo minimum) = 26 (maximum for Saul). And Samuel's solo years are likely 26, leaving Saul about 20.

The Great Misunderstanding of Acts 13:21

> **Acts 13:21** *"And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years."*

Most translations render this as if Saul ruled 40 years. But this is a translation problem, not a Scripture problem. Examine the Greek carefully:

Greek word order: "They asked for a king and God did give to them Saul, son (accusative) of Kish, man (accusative) out of tribe of Benjamin, years (accusative) 40."

The verbal action of the sentence is finished in "God did give to them Saul." Everything that follows is a series of accusative phrases describing Saul:

- son (accusative) of Kish
- man (accusative) out of the tribe of Benjamin
- years (accusative) 40

It is descriptive of Saul — son, man, years — and not about years of reigning.

There Are No Greek Words for the Phrases Translators Use

There are NO Greek words supporting the various translation choices. Each phrase below is supplied by the translator:

Translation choice	Versions
"by the space of"	KJV, PNT, WEB, RWB, TNT
"for"	YLT, ESV, NAU, BBE, CSB (Holman), GNV, NKJV, RSV, NOY, RPTE
"who reigned for"	NLT, NRS
"who ruled"	NIV, NET

Translation choice	Versions
"during"	DBY, MRD, ROT
"for the space of"	ASV, ERV
"after"	CJB, GWN, NJB
"who was in place for"	MIT
"He ruled for"	NIRV
"who served as their king"	CEB
"forty years" (no added phrase)	DRA (Douay-Rheims), ETH (Ethridge)

Only two translations (Douay-Rheims and Ethridge) translate the phrase as the Greek actually reads: simply "forty years" — the noun phrase describing Saul.

A Parallel Construction in John 8:57

> **John 8:57** *"Then said the Jews unto him, Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham?"*

Literally, John 8:57 says: "...you are not yet 50 years (accusative, noun)." It does NOT say "old" or "of age" — but simply "50 years." Of course, the context clearly shows it is speaking of His AGE of 50 years.

The same construction appears in Acts 13:21. "Years 40" describes Saul's AGE when he became king, not the length of his reign.

" Saul was 40 years old when he became king — and reigned about 20 years. "

Internal Evidence From 1 Samuel 13

> **1 Samuel 11:15** *"And all the people went to Gilgal; and there they made Saul king before the LORD in Gilgal..."*
>
> **1 Samuel 13:1** *"Saul reigned one year; and when he had reigned two years over Israel, Saul chose him three thousand men of Israel..."*

The literal Hebrew of 1 Samuel 13:1 reads: "a son of a year, Saul in his reigning, and two years he did reign over Israel."

The first part — "in the first year of being a son to Samuel, Saul is reigning" — shows that Samuel is still judging during Saul's reign. Then the verse speaks of after Saul had reigned 2 years.

> **1 Samuel 13:2** *"Saul chose him three thousand men of Israel; whereof two thousand were with Saul in Michmash and in mount Bethel, and a thousand were with Jonathan in Gibeah of Benjamin..."*

> **1 Samuel 13:3** *"And Jonathan smote the garrison of the Philistines that was in Geba, and the Philistines heard of it..."*

After Saul had reigned 2 years, Jonathan was in charge of an army of 1,000 men. Numbers 1:3 indicates men went to war when 20 years or older. So Jonathan had to be at least 20 years old at this point.

The Age Reasoning

- Jonathan was at least 20 years old to lead an army when Saul had been king 2 years.
- Saul was at least 20 when Jonathan was born.
- Therefore Saul was at least 40 years old when Jonathan was at least 20.
- **This points to Saul beginning to reign as king at age 40** — since after he reigned 2 years, Jonathan was old enough (at least 20) to lead an army of 1,000 men.

The Length of Saul's Reign

- Saul became king at 40 years old and reigned for about 20 years, dying at about 60.
- David would have been about 10 years old when Saul began to reign at 40.
- David was 30 years old after Saul reigned 20 years (Saul's age 40 to 60), which is when Saul died.
- **David was 30 years old when he became king** — confirmed by 2 Samuel 5:4.

Josephus Confirms 20 Years

The Jewish historian Josephus, writing in the first century, recorded that Saul reigned 20 years (Antiquities of the Jews, Book 10.8.4). Tradition has overruled both Scripture and Josephus on this point — but the case for the shorter reign is overwhelming.

Why Saul's Reign Was Shortened

Saul disobeyed Samuel in 1 Samuel 13:11–14 and Samuel declared his kingdom would not continue. Then in 1 Samuel 15:1–3, 7–11, 13–23, 26–28, the kingdom was taken away because of Saul's rebellion and stubbornness. Then Saul was killed in battle (1 Samuel 31:3–6). Thus his reign was shortened. He reigned about 20 years, not 40.

The Truth About Saul
Acts 13:21 — "years forty" describes Saul's AGE at accession, not length of reign
Saul became king at 40 years old
He reigned about 20 years (Josephus: Antiquities 10.8.4)
He died about age 60
David was about 10 when Saul began; about 30 when David became king
1 Samuel 13's account of Jonathan leading 1,000 men confirms Saul was about 42 by then

Therefore the 46 years available for Samuel solo + Saul resolves: Samuel judged about 26 years by himself (and continued under Saul), and Saul reigned about 20 years.

CHAPTER 17

David, Solomon, and the 480-Year Anchor

With David and Solomon, the chronology gains its sharpest internal anchor: 1 Kings 6:1, the 480-year statement that ties everything from the Exodus to the temple's foundation.

David's Forty Years

> **2 Samuel 5:4** *"David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years."*
>
> **1 Kings 2:11** *"And the days that David reigned over Israel were forty years: seven years reigned he in Hebron, and thirty and three years reigned he in Jerusalem."*

David's 40-year reign is one of the firmest figures in the Bible. He became king at age 30, reigned 7 years in Hebron and 33 years in Jerusalem, and died at age 70.

Solomon's Forty Years

> **1 Kings 11:42** *"And the time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was forty years."*
>
> **2 Chronicles 9:30** *"And Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel forty years."*

Solomon's reign also spans 40 years.

The 480-Year Anchor — 1 Kings 6:1

> **1 Kings 6:1** *"And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD."*

This is a clear, fixed time period that must come to pass exactly — the scripture cannot be broken (John 10:35). From the Exodus (year 2513 from creation) plus 480 years brings us to year 2993 from creation, which is 1458 BC – 480 = 978 BC.

The Math of the 480 Years

Solomon's reign began in 2990 from creation:

- 2990 = year 1 of Solomon
- 2991 = year 2
- 2992 = year 3
- 2993 = year 4 (the year the temple was begun)

In BC years:

- 981 BC = year 1 of Solomon
- 980 BC = year 2
- 979 BC = year 3
- 978 BC = year 4

Solomon reigned 40 years inclusive: 2990 to 3029 from creation, or 981 BC to 942 BC inclusive.

Verifying the Beginning of Creation

Creation in 3971 BC — Verified

3029 from creation (end of Solomon) + 942 BC (the year) = 3971

3971 BC = the year creation began

From there to the cross:

3971 BC – 3970 yrs = 1 BC (3970 yrs elapsed)

1 BC + 1 yr to 1 AD = 3971 yrs elapsed

1 AD to 30 AD = 29 yrs more = 4000 yrs total

= 4 days from creation to Christ accomplishing redemption

Proving the 480 Years Section by Section

All of this must be proven from 2513 (year came out of Egypt) to 3029 = 516 years (to end of Solomon's 40-year reign). Also: from 2513 + years of wilderness, Joshua, judges, Samuel solo, Saul, David, plus 4th year of Solomon must arrive at 2993 (= 480 years).

The known portions of the 480 years

- **Wilderness — 40 years** (14 verses confirm: Num 14:33; 32:13; Deut 2:7; 8:2; 29:5; Jos 5:6; 14:10; Neh 9:21; Amos 2:10; 5:25; Acts 7:36; 7:42; 13:18; Heb 3:17)
- **David — 40 years** (2 Sam 5:4; 1 Ki 2:11)
- **Solomon — 40 years** (1 Ki 11:42; 2 Chr 9:30) — but must arrive at his 4th year
- 40 (wilderness) + 40 (David) + 4 (4th of Solomon) = 84 years
- **Therefore: 480 – 84 = 396 years** must be accounted for by Joshua, judges, Samuel, Saul

Why traditional chronology fails

If we look at years mentioned and the traditional beliefs of chronologists, it does not fit within 396 years (to the 480-year end of 1 Kings 6:1):

- 390 years of judges + the traditional belief of Saul reigning 40 yrs = 430 yrs
- This is already beyond the 396 years available — and that is BEFORE counting Joshua's reign and Samuel's reign!

The Pieces That Fit

Period	Years	Cumulative
Wilderness	40	40
Joshua	51	91
All judges (Othniel through Samson)	299	390
Samuel solo	26	416
Saul	20	436
David	40	476
Solomon (to 4th year)	4	480
TOTAL = 1 Kings 6:1	480	

This cumulative total of 480 years matches 1 Kings 6:1 exactly. Begin at 2513 (Exodus) + 480 = 2993 from creation (4th year of Solomon).

Calculating BC Dates From Solomon Forward

- 2993 (4th year of Solomon) + 36 years (remaining of his 40-year reign) = 3029 (end of Solomon)
- 3971 (creation) – 3029 = 942 BC (year Solomon died, end of his reign)
- **942 BC = beginning of the years of rule by the kings of Judah and Israel after Solomon's death** — NOT 930 BC as most chronologists declare today

From Solomon to the Captivities

- It is well documented that Assyria captured Samaria in 722 BC.
- From 942 BC to 722 BC = 220 years of the rule of the kings of Israel (northern tribes).
- It is well documented that Judah was taken to Babylon in 606/605 BC.
- The 70-year captivity ran until 536 BC, when Cyrus released the Jews — fulfilling Jeremiah 25:11–12 and Jeremiah 29:10.
- From 942 BC to 606 BC = 336 years of the kings of Judah until taken captive.
- Jerusalem was destroyed 19 years later in 587 BC.

With Solomon's reign as the bridge, the chronology now moves into the divided kingdom — where the apparent contradictions in the kings' lists must be resolved by the principles laid out in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 18

The Divided Kingdom — The Three Complications

If you simply add the years of every king of Judah and every king of Israel, the totals do not match. This is the chapter where the apparent problem becomes a solved problem — and the solution requires three keys.

The Problem Stated

From Rehoboam to the captivity of Israel by Assyria, the kings of Israel add up to 241 years, 7 months, 7 days. The kings of Judah add up to 260 years over the same parallel period. These do not match.

From Rehoboam to the destruction of Jerusalem in Zedekiah's 11th year, the total comes to 393 years, 6 months. Starting from 942 BC, that gives 549 BC — 38 years off from the actual destruction date of 587 BC.

The discrepancies are real — and they have a real solution. Three factors are at work:

Complication 1: Co-regencies

Two kings often ruled at the same time. A father reigning alongside a son in training — or in some cases, a rival kingship. These overlapping years count toward both kings' stated reigns but represent the same calendar years.

> **2 Kings 8:16–17** *"And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem."*

Read carefully: "Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah" — meaning Jehoshaphat is STILL reigning when Jehoram of Judah begins. This is a clear statement of co-regency.

Co-regencies in the Divided Kingdom

- **Israel: Omri + Tibni** — 5 years (1 Ki 16:21–22) — half the people followed each
- **Israel: Jehoash + Jeroboam II** — 11 years
- **Judah: Asa + Abijam** — at the transition (Asa's accession year)
- **Judah: Jehoshaphat + Jehoram** — 5 years (2 Ki 8:16–17)
- **Judah: Amaziah + Uzziah (Azariah)** — 24 years
- **Judah: Jotham + Azariah** — 2 years
- **Judah: Ahaz + Jotham** — 8 years
- **Judah: Hezekiah + Ahaz** — 2 years

Complication 2: Two Counting Methods

Accession reckoning

The year a king begins to reign is NOT counted as Year 1. The accession year is Year 0; the next full calendar year is Year 1; the following is Year 2. If a king dies in one year, the rest of that year is the accession year (Year 0) of the new king, and Year 1 begins at the next full calendar year. This is accurate counting in real time.

Non-accession reckoning

The year a king begins to reign IS counted as Year 1 — even if only a few months remain in that calendar year. The next year is Year 2, the following Year 3. If a king dies in one year, the period to the end of that same year is Year 1 of the new king, and Year 2 begins at the start of the next year. This results in duplicate counting of the last year of one king and the first year of the next.

Under non-accession counting, you must subtract one year from the stated total to get actual elapsed time.

Which kingdom used which method

- **Israel:** used non-accession from Jeroboam through Jehoahaz; switched to accession with Jehoash; then apparently back to non-accession after that.
- **Judah:** used accession from Rehoboam through Jehoshaphat; switched to non-accession from Jehoram through Joash (because Jehoram of Judah married the daughter of Ahab — 2 Ki 8:18 — and adopted Israel's system); then back to accession from Amaziah onward through Zedekiah.

Complication 3: Different Calendar New Years

The Hebrew calendar's new year was counted differently in the two kingdoms:

- **Israel** counted years starting in Nisan — the true 1st month of the year (spring).
- **Judah** counted years starting in Tishri — the 7th month, which was the 1st month of planting and so considered the beginning of the year (autumn).

Year 1 for Judah ran 12 months from Tishri 1 (7th month) through Elul 29 (6th month). This affects what is Year 0 for Judah and what is Year 1 for Israel — meaning one year according to Judah may straddle two of Israel's calendar years.

The only way to determine what year a king began to reign is to look at what the scripture actually says.

Examples of Years Carrying Over

Examples of Judah's year continuing past Nisan to become the next year according to Israel's counting:

- **1 Ki 16:23** — Asa's 31st year carries over to 32nd as Omri's 6th
- **1 Ki 22:51** — Jehoshaphat's 17th carries over to 18th as Ahaziah 1
- **2 Ki 3:1** — Jehoshaphat's 18th to 19th is Jehoram (Israel) year 1
- **2 Ki 9:29 vs 2 Ki 8:25–26** — Ahaziah of Judah in both Joram's 11th and 12th
- **2 Ki 13:10** — Joash 37th to 38th is Jehoash 1 and Jehoahaz 16

- **2 Ki 15:8** — Azariah 38th to 39th is Zechariah 1
- **2 Ki 15:17** — Azariah 39th to 40th is Menahem 1

Worked Example: Israel's Non-Accession Dating

> **1 Kings 15:25** *"And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years."*
>
> **1 Kings 15:28** *"Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead."*
>
> **1 Kings 15:33** *"In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years."*

If Nadab began in Asa's 2nd year and Baasha killed him in Asa's 3rd year, that is only ONE year elapsed — yet 1 Kings 15:25 says Nadab reigned 2 years.

This is non-accession dating. The year Nadab began (Asa's 2nd year) is counted as Year 1 of Nadab, and Asa's 3rd year is counted as Year 2 of Nadab — even though only one year of actual time elapsed. In BC actual time, Nadab reigned only 1 year.

Subtract 1 from any stated total under non-accession to get true BC years.

Same principle — Jeroboam I

Jeroboam reigned 22 years (1 Ki 14:20). When he died, Nadab reigned. Counting Year 1 in the year he began means 22 years counted by non-accession = 21 actual years.

Nadab began in the year counted as Jeroboam's 22nd, which was Asa's 2nd. Nadab was killed in Asa's 3rd year — actually only 1 year elapsed but counted as 2 by non-accession. So in actual time:

- Jeroboam reigned 21 years (BC actual time)
- Nadab reigned 1 year (BC actual time)

Worked Example: Judah's Accession Dating

> **1 Kings 14:21** *"And Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned in Judah... and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem."*
>
> **1 Kings 15:1–2** *"Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam... reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem."*

Rehoboam reigned 17 years counting Year 1 in the following full year (his accession year is Year 0). The 18th year of Jeroboam (non-accession) was the 17th year of Rehoboam (accession). Abijam begins his reign this year, with Year 0 first, then Year 1 the next year.

All three complications working together explain every apparent discrepancy in the kings' lists. The next two chapters apply these principles reign-by-reign to Israel and Judah.

CHAPTER 19

Kings of Israel — Reign by Reign

From Jeroboam I to Hoshea, the northern kingdom lasted 220 years. Each reign is examined below with its scripture, its counting method, and its actual BC length.

Israel Used Non-Accession Dating (Mostly)

Year 1 starts when the king begins to reign — even if only a few months remain in the calendar year. To arrive at BC actual time, subtract 1 year from the stated total in most cases.

Reign 1 — Jeroboam I (21 BC years)

> **1 Kings 14:20** *"And the days which Jeroboam reigned were two and twenty years: and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead."*

22 stated years – 1 (non-accession adjustment) = 21 BC years actual.

Reign 2 — Nadab (1 BC year)

> **1 Kings 15:25** *"And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years."*

2 stated – 1 = 1 BC year actual. Killed by Baasha in Asa's 3rd year.

Reign 3 — Baasha (23 BC years)

> **1 Kings 15:33** *"In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years."*

24 stated – 1 = 23 BC years.

Reign 4 — Elah (1 BC year)

> **1 Kings 16:8** *"In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years."*

2 stated – 1 = 1 BC year. Killed by Zimri.

Reign 5 — Zimri (7 days)

> **1 Kings 16:9–10** *"And his servant Zimri, captain of half his chariots, conspired against him… And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead."*

> **1 Kings 16:15** *"In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah."*

Zimri reigned only 7 days. Then the people made Omri king (verse 16). Zimri burned himself in the palace (verses 17–18).

Rival: Tibni (5 years overlap with Omri)

> **1 Kings 16:21–22** *"Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; and half followed Omri. But the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni the son of Ginath: so Tibni died, and Omri reigned."*

Half the people followed Tibni; half followed Omri. They reigned simultaneously for 5 years until Tibni died. This is the 2nd time when 2 kings were reigning at the same time (the 1st being the Asa & Abijam transition in Judah).

Reign 6 — Omri (11 BC years)

> **1 Kings 16:23** *"In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:29** *"And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel."*

Omri's 12 years total — note carefully:

- Asa's 31st year (Tishri to Elul, Judah's calendar) when Omri reigned 6 years in Tirzah is in the 2nd half of Asa's 31st year, between Nisan to Elul, which falls in Asa's 32nd year by Israel's calendar.
- Omri's reign ends in Asa's 38th year — that is 7 years of sole reigning (Asa 31 to 38).
- Total reign: 5 years (overlap with Tibni) + 7 years (sole) = 12 years
- With non-accession adjustment: 12 – 1 = 11 BC years actual

Reign 7 — Ahab (21 BC years)

> **1 Kings 16:29** *"And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years."*

22 stated – 1 = 21 BC years.

Reign 8 — Ahaziah (1 BC year)

> **1 Kings 22:51** *"Ahaziah the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel."*

> **2 Kings 1:17–18** *"So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son."*

2 stated – 1 = 1 BC year. The 17th of Jehoshaphat carries past Nisan into the 18th by Israel's counting.

Reign 9 — Joram/Jehoram of Israel (11 BC years)

> **2 Kings 3:1** *"Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years."*

12 stated – 1 = 11 BC years. Note: the 18th of Jehoshaphat from Nisan to Elul carries to the next year by Jehoram's count.

Reign 10 — Jehu (28 BC years — accession)

> **2 Kings 9:1–7** *"And Elisha the prophet called one of the children of the prophets… I have anointed thee king over the people of the LORD, even over Israel."*
>
> **2 Kings 9:14, 24** *"So Jehu the son of Jehoshaphat the son of Nimshi conspired against Joram… And Jehu drew a bow with his full strength, and smote Jehoram between his arms, and the arrow went out at his heart."*
>
> **2 Kings 10:36** *"And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years."*

Jehu (son of Jehoshaphat — but king of Israel, not the same Jehoshaphat as Judah's king) was anointed king and conspired against Joram, who was wounded and sick (2 Ki 8:28–29). Jehu killed Jehoram (2 Ki 9:24) and then killed Ahaziah of Judah (2 Ki 9:27). Jehu had 28 complete years.

Reign 11 — Jehoahaz (16 BC years)

> **2 Kings 13:1** *"In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years."*

17 stated – 1 = 16 BC years.

Reign 12 — Jehoash of Israel (16 years — accession dating, with co-regency)

> **2 Kings 13:10** *"In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years."*

Jehoash used accession dating. Co-regency: 5 years sole + 11 years with Jeroboam II in co-regency = 16 BC years total.

Reign 13 — Jeroboam II (29 BC years sole)

> **2 Kings 14:23** *"In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years."*

First 11 years as co-regent with Jehoash, totaling 41 years overall. 41 – 11 (co-regency) = 30 sole, then non-accession adjusts to 29 BC years sole. The 11 co-regency years are already counted under Jehoash.

Reign 14 — Zechariah (1 BC year)

> **2 Kings 15:8** *"In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months."*

6 months. Counts as 1 BC year for tabulation.

Reign 15 — Shallum (1 month)

> **2 Kings 15:10** *"And Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against him, and smote him before the people, and slew him, and reigned in his stead."*
>
> **2 Kings 15:13** *"Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah; and he reigned a full month in Samaria."*

Killed Zechariah after 6 months (which puts us into the 39th of Azariah). Shallum reigned 1 month — in the 2nd half of the 39th of Azariah to Elul. Combined with Zechariah's 6 months: 6 + 1 = 7 months. Tabulated as part of the year.

Reign 16 — Menahem (10 BC years)

> **2 Kings 15:14** *"For Menahem the son of Gadi went up from Tirzah, and came to Samaria, and smote Shallum the son of Jabesh in Samaria, and slew him, and reigned in his stead."*
>
> **2 Kings 15:17** *"In the nine and thirtieth year of Azariah king of Judah began Menahem the son of Gadi to reign over Israel, and reigned ten years in Samaria."*

10 BC years. Begins in the 2nd half of Azariah's 39th year (Tishri to Elul), since Menahem killed Shallum that same year. The 7th time of 2 kings or 2nd half of year situations.

Reign 17 — Pekahiah (2 BC years)

> **2 Kings 15:23** *"In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years."*

2 BC years.

Reign 18 — Pekah (19 BC years; 24 in co-regency, 28 sole counted)

> **2 Kings 15:27** *"In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years."*

20 stated – 1 = 19 BC years actual. There is some complexity here as Pekah may have ruled in opposition to Pekahiah for some time before becoming sole king.

Reign 19 — Hoshea (9 BC years to captivity)

> **2 Kings 15:30** *"And Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and smote him, and slew him, and reigned in his stead, in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah."*
>
> **2 Kings 17:1** *"In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years."*
>
> **2 Kings 17:4–6** *"And the king of Assyria found conspiracy in Hoshea... Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years. In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria."*

Hoshea reigned 9 years total before Assyria captured Samaria in 722 BC.

Total Years of Israel — 220 Years

#	King	BC years	Notes
1	Jeroboam I	21	1 Ki 14:20 — 22 stated, –1 non-accession
2	Nadab	1	1 Ki 15:25
3	Baasha	23	1 Ki 15:33 — 24 stated
4	Elah	1	1 Ki 16:8 — 2 stated
5	Zimri	—	7 days only
—	(Tibni — rival)	—	5 yrs overlap with Omri
6	Omri	11	1 Ki 16:23 — 5 w/Tibni + 7 sole = 12; –1
7	Ahab	21	1 Ki 16:29 — 22 stated
8	Ahaziah	1	1 Ki 22:51 — 2 stated
9	Joram (Jehoram)	11	2 Ki 3:1 — 12 stated
10	Jehu	28	2 Ki 10:36 (accession)
11	Jehoahaz	16	2 Ki 13:1 — 17 stated
12	Jehoash	16	2 Ki 13:10 — 5 sole + 11 co-reg = 16
13	Jeroboam II	29	2 Ki 14:23 — 41 stated, 11 co-reg already counted

#	King	BC years	Notes
14	Zechariah	1	2 Ki 15:8 — 6 months
15	Shallum	—	1 month — counted with Menahem's year
16	Menahem	10	2 Ki 15:17
17	Pekahiah	2	2 Ki 15:23
18	Pekah	19	2 Ki 15:27 — 20 stated
19	Hoshea	9	2 Ki 17:1 — to Samaria's fall
	TOTAL	220	942 BC – 722 BC

The Fall of Samaria — 722 BC

> **2 Kings 17:6** *"In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes."*
>
> **2 Kings 18:9–10** *"And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it. And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken."*

Year from creation: 3249. Date BC: 722. The northern kingdom ends after exactly 220 years.

CHAPTER 20

Kings of Judah — Reign by Reign

Judah lasted 355 years longer than Israel — from 942 BC to the destruction of Jerusalem in 587 BC. The lineage of David was preserved through every reign.

Way of Counting in Judah — Mixed

Judah used different counting methods at different periods:

- **From Rehoboam through Jehoshaphat** — accession counting (first year is Year 0). Do not subtract a year.
- **From Jehoram to Joash** (Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash) — non-accession counting. Subtract 1 year. The change came because Jehoram of Judah married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab (2 Ki 8:18 — Israel) and followed Israel's counting.
- **From Amaziah onward** — back to accession counting. Do not subtract.

Reign 1 — Rehoboam (17 in counting, 942–924 BC)

> **1 Kings 14:21** *"And Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned in Judah. Rehoboam was forty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem."*

Accession counting. Year 0 of Rehoboam (the year he began) is from 942–941. He reigned 17 years total in counting. BC range: 941–924.

Reign 2 — Abijam (3 in counting, 924–921 BC)

> **1 Kings 15:1–2** *"Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Chronicles 13:1** *"Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam began Abijah to reign over Judah."*

Accession counting. 3 years in counting. BC range: 924–921.

Reign 3 — Asa (40 in counting, 921–881 BC)

> **1 Kings 15:9–10** *"And in the twentieth year of Jeroboam king of Israel reigned Asa over Judah. And forty and one years reigned he in Jerusalem."*

Asa started reigning in the 20th of Jeroboam, which is the 2nd of Abijam. The 3rd year of Abijam is the 1st actual year of Asa, so it is a dual year — meaning Asa must have one deducted because of co-regency with Abijam (not starting on Abijam's last year as a fresh year). 41 stated, but counted as 40 in the BC tabulation. BC range: 921–881.

Reign 4 — Jehoshaphat (22 in counting, 881–859 BC)

> **1 Kings 22:41–42** *"And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem."*

Accession counting. 25 years total: 17 sole + 5 yrs co-regency with Jehoram. In counting: 22 years (881–859 BC). The full 25 actually runs 881–856.

Reign 5 — Jehoram of Judah (7 in counting, 859–852 BC)

> **2 Kings 8:16–17** *"And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem."*

CHANGED to non-accession counting. 5 years co-regency with Jehoshaphat (863–858) + 3 years sole, but stated as 8 years sole. Non-accession adjustment: subtract 1, so 8 sole becomes 7 in counting. BC range: 859–852.

Reign 6 — Ahaziah of Judah (0 in counting; 852 BC)

> **2 Kings 8:25–26** *"In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign. Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Kings 9:29** *"And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah."*
>
> **2 Chronicles 22:2** *"Forty and two years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign..."*

(See Chapter 21 for the resolution of the 22 vs 42 question.)

Ahaziah's year started after Tishri and went on after Nisan. That is 1 year to Judah (Tishri to Elul) but 2 years to Israel (start in 11th after Tishri and finish in 12th after Nisan — non-accession counting would view both years). Both verses are correct from each kingdom's perspective. Counted as 0 years in BC tabulation. Year: 852.

Reign 7 — Athaliah (6 in counting, 852–846 BC)

> **2 Kings 11:1–3** *"And when Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal. But Jehosheba, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons which were slain... And he was with her hid in the house of the LORD six years. And Athaliah did reign over the land."*

Non-accession counting. 6 full years as in the 7th year, Joash became king (2 Ki 11:4, 12). 6 years in counting. BC range: 852–846.

Reign 8 — Joash/Jehoash of Judah (40 in counting, 846–807 BC)

> **2 Kings 11:4** *"And the seventh year Jehoiada sent and fetched the rulers over hundreds, with the captains and the guard, and brought them to him into the house of the LORD…"*
>
> **2 Kings 11:12** *"And he brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him…"*
>
> **2 Kings 12:1** *"In the seventh year of Jehu Jehoash began to reign; and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem."*

Non-accession dating. First year is Year 1. (Must be this because of the 23rd year reference in 2 Ki 13:1 for Jehoahaz.) 40 years in counting. BC range: 846–807.

Reign 9 — Amaziah (5 in counting; 29 total with co-reg)

> **2 Kings 14:1–2** *"In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah. He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Kings 14:17** *"And Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah lived after the death of Jehoash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel fifteen years."*

Back to accession counting. 6 years sole + 23 with Azariah as co-king = 29 total. In counting: 5 years (807–801 BC sole portion). Total reign 29 years.

Reign 10 — Azariah/Uzziah (51 in counting; 52 total, 801–749 BC)

> **2 Kings 14:21** *"And all the people of Judah took Azariah, which was sixteen years old, and made him king instead of his father Amaziah."*
>
> **2 Kings 15:1–2** *"In the twenty and seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign. Sixteen years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned two and fifty years in Jerusalem."*

Accession counting. 52 years total: 23 with Amaziah + 29 sole + transition with Jotham. BC range: 801–749. In counting: 51 years.

Reign 11 — Jotham (16 in counting, 749–734 BC)

> **2 Kings 15:32–33** *"In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign. Five and twenty years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem."*

Accession counting. 16 total years; 9 years with Ahaz as co-regency. 16 years in counting. BC range: 749–734.

Reign 12 — Ahaz (6 in counting; 16 total)

> **2 Kings 16:1–2** *"In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remaliah Ahaz the son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign. Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem..."*

Accession counting. 9 years with Jotham as co-regency + 5 sole + 2 with Hezekiah as co-regency = 16 total. In counting: 6 years (734–728 BC, sole portion).

Reign 13 — Hezekiah (29 years, 728–699 BC)

> **2 Kings 18:1–2** *"Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem."*

Accession counting. 728–699 BC. 2 years co-regency with Ahaz.

> **2 Kings 18:9** *"And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it."*
>
> **2 Kings 18:10** *"And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken."*

In Hezekiah's 4th year (724 BC) and Hoshea's 7th, Shalmaneser attacks. After 3 years (Hezekiah's 4th, 5th, 6th), in Hezekiah's 6th year (722) and Hoshea's 9th year, Samaria is captured by Assyria. Both kingdoms' counts confirm 722 BC for the fall of Israel.

Hezekiah continues to reign 23 more years after the fall of Samaria (722–699 BC) for a total of 29 years.

Reign 14 — Manasseh (55 years, 699–644 BC)

> **2 Kings 21:1** *"Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem."*

55 years sole.

Reign 15 — Amon (2 years, 644–642 BC)

> **2 Kings 21:18–19** *"And Manasseh slept with his fathers... and Amon his son reigned in his stead. Amon was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem."*

Reign 16 — Josiah (31 years, 642–611 BC)

> **2 Kings 22:1** *"Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem."*

Reign 17 — Jehoahaz (3 months, 611–610 BC)

> **2 Kings 23:30–31** *"And his servants carried him in a chariot dead from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem, and buried him in his own sepulchre. And the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and anointed him, and made him king in his father's stead. Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Kings 23:34** *"And Pharaohnechoh made Eliakim the son of Josiah king in the room of Josiah his father, and turned his name to Jehoiakim, and took Jehoahaz away: and he came to Egypt, and died there."*

Reign 18 — Jehoiakim (11 years, 610–599 BC)

> **2 Kings 23:36** *"Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Kings 24:1** *"In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and rebelled against him."*

Servant of Babylon for 3 years (610 to 607 BC), then rebelled.

> **Daniel 1:1–6** *"In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it. And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand..."*

In the 3rd year of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem and took Daniel and others to Babylon — 607 BC. Then captive to Babylon for 70 years from 606 to 536 BC, when Cyrus gave the decree to release them.

Reign 19 — Jehoiachin (3 months 10 days, 599–598 BC)

> **2 Kings 24:6, 8** *"So Jehoiakim slept with his fathers: and Jehoiachin his son reigned in his stead... Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem three months."*
>
> **2 Kings 24:12–16** *"And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign... And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths."*
>
> **2 Chronicles 36:9–10** *"Jehoiachin was eight years old when he began to reign... And when the year was expired, king Nebuchadnezzar sent, and brought him to Babylon."*

At the turn of the year, taken to Babylon.

Reign 20 — Zedekiah (11 years, 598–587 BC)

> **2 Kings 24:17–18** *"And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiah. Zedekiah was twenty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Kings 25:1–4** *"And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it; and they built forts against it round about. And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah."*
>
> **Jeremiah 52:4–6** *"And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon came… And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah. And in the fourth month, in the ninth day of the month, the famine was sore in the city."*
>
> **2 Kings 25:8–11** *"And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem: And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire. And all the army of the Chaldees, that were with the captain of the guard, brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about."*

Year from creation: 3384. Date BC: 587. Jerusalem and the temple destroyed.

Total Years of Judah — Both Kingdoms Match at the Captivity

Synchronism Verified
To Hezekiah's 6th year — 220 years to 722 BC — began at 942 BC ✓
To Hoshea's 9th year — 220 years to 722 BC — began at 942 BC ✓
Both kingdoms' counts converge precisely on 722 BC for the fall of Samaria.

Counting of years of Judah of southern tribes

#	King	BC years in counting	Detail
—	Year 0 of Rehoboam	1	942–941
1	Rehoboam	17	Accession; 941–924
2	Abijam	3	924–921
3	Asa	40	921–881
4	Jehoshaphat	22	881–859 (17 sole + 5 co-reg)
5	Jehoram	7	859–852 (non-accession)
6	Ahaziah	0	852

#	King	BC years in counting	Detail
7	Athaliah	6	852–846
8	Joash	40	846–807; 3 of 40 with Amaziah
9	Amaziah	5	3 with Joash + 15 sole; 11 w/Azariah
10	Azariah	51	11 w/Amaziah + 30 sole + 1 w/Jotham
11	Jotham	16	Sole; not counting 8 co-reg with Ahaz
12	Ahaz	6	4 w/Jotham + 9 sole + 3 w/Hezekiah
13	Hezekiah	6	His 4th, 5th, 6th yr to Assyrian captivity
	TOTAL to Captivity of Israel	220	942 BC – 722 BC

CHAPTER 21

Resolving Every Apparent Contradiction

Critics of biblical reliability often point to the kings' chronology as proof of error. Each "contradiction" is, in fact, an opportunity to read more carefully.

Case 1: Nadab's 2 Years vs. Killed in Year After Beginning

> **1 Kings 15:25** *"And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years."*
>
> **1 Kings 15:33** *"In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years."*

How can Nadab reign two years when he died in Asa's third year, having begun in Asa's second?

RESOLUTION: Nadab began over Israel using non-accession dating; Asa's reign uses accession dating. Baasha killed Nadab in Asa's 3rd year and reigned 24 yrs — counting the year he killed Nadab as Year 1 (which is also Year 2 of Nadab's reign, since they overlap). Nadab is still counted as 2 years by non-accession dating. No conflict when accession and non-accession counting are understood.

Case 2: Omri's 12 Years vs. Only 7 Years From Asa's 31st to 38th

> **1 Kings 16:23** *"In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:29** *"And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel..."*

From Asa's 31st year to Asa's 38th year is only 7 years — but Omri's reign is stated as 12 years.

Asa's 31st year (Tishri to Elul, Judah's calendar) when Omri reigned 6 years in Tirzah is in the 2nd half of Asa's 31st year between Nisan to Elul, which falls in Asa's 32nd year by Israel's reckoning.

RESOLUTION: At first, half of the people followed Tibni and made him king while the other half followed Omri as king — this went on for 5 years. Then Tibni died (1 Ki 16:22) and Omri reigned as the sole king for 7 more years (Asa's 31st to 38th). Total reign: 5 + 7 = 12 years. With non-accession counting, the 12 years were actually 11 BC years. There is no conflict.

Case 3: Joram (Israel) Begins in Jehoshaphat's 18th vs. Jehoram of Judah's 2nd

> **2 Kings 3:1** *"Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years."*

> **2 Kings 1:17** *"So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son."*

RESOLUTION: There was a co-regency of Jehoshaphat and Jehoram in those years. The 18th year of Jehoshaphat is from Tishri to Elul; from Nisan to Elul falls in Jehoshaphat's 19th year by table, which corresponds to the 2nd year of Jehoram of Judah. Same year, two perspectives. No conflict because of the time of year of kings of Judah (Tishri to Elul).

Case 4: Ahaziah of Judah in 12th of Joram vs. 11th of Joram

> **2 Kings 8:25** *"In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign."*
>
> **2 Kings 9:29** *"And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah."*

RESOLUTION (translation issue + calendar):

- **The verb in both verses** is in the perfect mood — meaning "did reign" (completed action), NOT "began to reign."
- **Judah counted years** from Tishri (7th month) to Elul (6th month) of the next year, while Israel counted Nisan (1st month) to Adar of the same year.
- **From Judah's counting**, Ahaziah reigned from Tishri to Elul (Hebrew month 7 to month 6) — which would be in the 11th year and in the 12th year of Joram of Israel (11th year from Tishri to Adar; 12th from Nisan to Elul).

This is an example of Judah counting one year (Tishri to Elul) while Israel counted Nisan to Adar as one year and Nisan to Elul as the next. Both verses are correct from each kingdom's perspective.

Case 5: Jehoram of Israel in Jehoram of Judah's 2nd vs. 5th of Joram

> **2 Kings 1:17** *"So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah."*
>
> **2 Kings 8:16** *"And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign."*

RESOLUTION:

- **"Began to reign" in 2 Ki 8:16 is WRONG**. The Hebrew verb is in the perfect mood — completed action — meaning he simply "reigned." If it were "began to reign" (incomplete action), the verb would be imperfect.
- **The 5th year of Jehoram** of Israel is not the year that Jehoram of Judah began to reign — it simply says he reigned (completed action) and does not specify when he started.

- **Jehoshaphat was still king** when Jehoram (of Judah) reigned — this is an example of co-regency.
- **Two different people** — Jehoram of Israel and Jehoram of Judah. They are not interchangeable.

Case 6: Ahaziah's Age — 22 (2 Ki 8:26) or 42 (2 Chr 22:2)

> **2 Kings 8:26** *"Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem."*
>
> **2 Chronicles 22:2** *"Forty and two years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign, and he reigned one year in Jerusalem."*

RESOLUTION: First, Ahaziah of Judah was the son of Jehoram who reigned after his death (2 Chr 22:1). The verse before (2 Chr 21:20) gives Jehoram's age and reign:

> **2 Chronicles 21:20** *"Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem eight years..."*

Jehoram was 32 when he began to reign and reigned 8 years in Jerusalem. Therefore he died at age 40, and his son Ahaziah reigned then. Ahaziah CANNOT have been 42 when his father died at 40. He could have been 22.

Then what is the 42 referring to? 2 Chronicles 22:2 literally says: "a son of a 42nd (plural for the number) year (singular)..."

Because we know it is not referring to his age, this can also refer to "a 42nd year." This is referring to being in a family line of kings to the 42nd year. The family line was not of Judah but of Israel — Jehoram of Judah was married to the daughter of Ahab of Israel and walked in the ways of the kings of Israel (2 Ki 8:17–18) even though he was king of Judah.

The 42-year lineage of Israel before Ahaziah of Judah

- **Omri** — 6 years sole (1 Ki 16:23)
- **Ahab** — 22 years (1 Ki 16:29)
- **Ahaziah of Israel** — 2 years (1 Ki 22:51)
- **Joram (Jehoram) of Israel** — 12 years (2 Ki 3:1)
- **TOTAL: 6 + 22 + 2 + 12 = 42 years**

The 42 years is not Ahaziah's age (impossible since his father died at 40 when Ahaziah became king). Instead, he was in the family line of kings of Israel — "a son of a 42nd year." Even though he was king of Judah, he walked in the ways of Israel and was as a king who walked in the family line of kings of Israel. NO CONFLICT! NO ERROR!

Once we understand co-regency, accession vs. non-accession counting, the different calendar years of Judah and Israel, and the precise meaning of perfect-mood verbs, every apparent contradiction in the kings' chronology resolves cleanly. The Word fits together like pieces of a puzzle.

CHAPTER 22

The Cainan Question (Luke 3:36)

The KJV's Luke 3:36 inserts a name — "Cainan" — between Arphaxad and Salah that does not appear in the Hebrew Old Testament. Is it Scripture? The manuscript evidence speaks plainly.

The Verse in Question

> **Luke 3:36 (KJV)** *"Which was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad, which was the son of Sem, which was the son of Noe, which was the son of Lamech."*

This Cainan inserts an extra generation that is not present in the original Hebrew records:

Where Cainan Is NOT Found

- **Genesis 10:24** — "And Arphaxad begat Salah; and Salah begat Eber." No Cainan.
- **Genesis 11:12** — "And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah." No Cainan.
- **1 Chronicles 1:18** — "And Arphaxad begat Shelah, and Shelah begat Eber." No Cainan.
- **Hebrew texts** — Cainan is not in any Hebrew text.
- **Samaritan Pentateuch** — does not include Cainan.
- **Targum** — does not include Cainan.
- **Josephus** — does not include Cainan.

Where Cainan Appears

The Septuagint includes Cainan, but NOT in its earliest manuscripts. The Septuagint was written from Alexandria, Egypt in about 250 to 150 BC. Because the oldest manuscripts of the Septuagint do not have Cainan, there is no manuscript evidence for it to occur in the Septuagint or in the earliest copies of Luke.

The Earliest Copy of Luke

The earliest known copy of Luke is the papyrus codex of the Bodmer Collection labeled p-75, dated between 175 and 225 AD. This copy OMITS Cainan in Luke 3:36.

Beza's Greek Text

Cainan is also NOT in Beza's ancient copy of Greek (1565). Looking at Luke 3:35–36 in Manuscript M-05A confirms this.

Modern Translations

Cainan is in nearly all modern translations, with one exception: PNT — The Bishop's Bible of 1595. They must have looked at Beza's text. (Compare PNT and Beza, M-05A.)

Conclusion

Cainan in Luke 3:36 — A Scribal Insertion

Not in Genesis 10:24, 11:12, or 1 Chronicles 1:18

Not in any Hebrew text or the Samaritan Pentateuch

Not in the Targum or in Josephus

Not in the earliest manuscripts of the Septuagint

Not in the earliest known Luke (p-75, c. 175–225 AD)

Not in Beza's Greek (1565) or the Bishop's Bible (1595)

Cainan should not be in a translation of Luke 3:36.

Importantly, this does not affect the chronology, since none of the source genealogies (Genesis 11, 1 Chronicles 1) include Cainan in this position. The chronology proceeds as established.

CHAPTER 23

Captivity, Return, and the Decree

The seventy-year Babylonian captivity, foretold by Jeremiah, ended exactly on schedule. From there, the prophetic clock of Daniel's seventy weeks begins.

The 70 Years of Jeremiah

> **Jeremiah 25:11** *"And this whole land shall be a desolation, and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years."*
>
> **Jeremiah 25:12** *"And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, that I will punish the king of Babylon, and that nation, saith the LORD, for their iniquity, and the land of the Chaldeans, and will make it perpetual desolations."*
>
> **Jeremiah 29:10** *"For thus saith the LORD, That after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon I will visit you, and perform my good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place."*

From 606 BC (the captivity beginning under Jehoiakim) to 536 BC (the decree of Cyrus) is precisely seventy years. The prophecy held to the year.

The Three Stages of the Captivity

- **607 BC** (Year from creation 3364) — Daniel and others taken to Babylon (Daniel 1:1–6) in the 3rd year of Jehoiakim. Jehoiakim becomes Babylon's servant.
- **606 BC** (Year 3365) — Beginning of the 70-year captivity (Jeremiah 25:11–12). Jehoiakim rebels.
- **598 BC** (Year 3373) — Jehoiachin and many others deported (2 Kings 24:12–16). "Ten thousand captives" carried to Babylon.
- **587 BC** (Year 3384) — Jerusalem destroyed; the temple burned (2 Kings 25:8–11).
- **536 BC** (Year 3435) — Cyrus's decree releases Judah after exactly 70 years (Ezra 1:1–4).

The Decree of Cyrus — 536 BC

> **Ezra 1:1–2** *"Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah."*

Year from creation: 3435. Cyrus releases the captives to return and rebuild the temple. This is the decree that fulfills Jeremiah's 70 years — but it is NOT the decree that starts Daniel's 70 weeks. That decree comes later.

The Decree of Artaxerxes — 458 BC

> **Daniel 9:25** *"Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times."*

Daniel's prophecy specifies a decree to "restore and build Jerusalem" — not the temple alone. Cyrus's decree was to rebuild the temple (Ezra 1:2). The decree to rebuild the city itself was issued in 458 BC under Artaxerxes — year 3513 from creation.

The 69 Weeks to Messiah

Daniel speaks of seven weeks plus sixty-two weeks — 69 weeks total — until Messiah the Prince. A prophetic week = 7 years.

- 69 weeks × 7 = 483 years
- 458 BC + 483 years = 26 AD
- Year from creation: 3996
- **26 AD** — the year Jesus began His public ministry. Daniel's 69 weeks land on the day.

" From Cyrus to the cross, every prophetic clock ticks on schedule. "

The Two Decrees Distinguished

Cyrus (536 BC, year 3435) — decree to rebuild the temple (Ezra 1)
Fulfills Jeremiah's 70 years

Artaxerxes (458 BC, year 3513) — decree to restore and build Jerusalem
Starts Daniel's 70 weeks
458 BC + 483 yrs = 26 AD = start of Christ's ministry

CHAPTER 24

The Fullness of Time — Christ at 4,000 Years

Galatians calls it "the fullness of time." The chronology shows just how full it was — the ministry of Christ unfolded with mathematical precision over the close of the fourth millennium.

The Birth of Jesus — 5 BC (Year 3966)

> **Galatians 4:4** *"But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law."*

Jesus was born in 5 BC — year 3966 from creation. The "BC/AD" calendar adopted in the 6th century by Dionysius Exiguus was off by several years. Herod the Great died in 4 BC, and Jesus had to be alive (and a young child) before that. A birth in late 5 BC fits all the data.

Most likely date: October 18, which corresponds to Tishri 17 — during the Feast of Tabernacles. This fits John 1:14 perfectly: "the Word was made flesh, and dwelt [Greek skēnoō, literally "tabernacled"] among us."

Herod's Death — 4 BC (Year 3967)

Herod died in 4 BC, year 3967 from creation. This is consistent with Matthew 2 — Herod ordered the slaying of children two years old and under, indicating Jesus was already up to two years old at that time.

The Beginning of Ministry — 26 AD (Year 3996)

> **Luke 3:21–23** *"Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased. And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age..."*

Year from creation: 3996. Jesus was "about thirty years of age" — the Greek phrase "began to be about" allows for slightly older — when He stepped into public ministry following His baptism. Most likely date: October 9 (during the Feast of Tabernacles season). This is the exact terminus of Daniel's 69 weeks from 458 BC.

The math: 458 BC + 483 yrs = 26 AD. Not coincidence — prophecy fulfilled to the year.

Three and a Half Years of Ministry

From the autumn of 26 AD to the Passover of 30 AD is three and a half years. Daniel 9:27 speaks of the Messiah being "cut off" in the middle of the seventieth week — half of seven years, or three and a half. The pattern, the prophecy, and the calendar all converge.

The Cross — 30 AD (Year 4000)

> **Romans 5:6** *"For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly."*

Nisan 14, 30 AD — the Passover. Jesus is crucified at the ninth hour.

> **Mark 15:33–34** *"And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"*

Jesus is crucified at the ninth hour — the same hour at which Cornelius would later be visited by an angel (Acts 10:30). The ninth hour was the time of the daily evening sacrifice — a perfect fulfillment of the Passover Lamb.

Resurrection from Spiritual Death

Jesus was born from spiritual death to spiritual life in Hell on Nisan 17, April 8, 30 AD (the third day, Saturday afternoon at 3 P.M. after 3 days and 3 nights which is 72 hours). Then on Nisan 18, April 9, He was bodily resurrected - first appearing to Mary Magdalene.

Year from Creation: 4000

Year from creation: 4000. The fourth day is complete. Lazarus has been raised from the tomb after four days. Mankind, dead in trespasses for forty centuries, is offered new life through Christ.

The 80th Jubilee

Counting fifty-year Jubilees forward from creation in 3971 BC, the year 30 AD lands precisely on the eightieth Jubilee:

80 × 50 = 4,000 years

The pattern that began in Genesis ties off at Calvary with mathematical precision — a freedom-year for those who would receive it. The freedom-year typology of Leviticus 25 — slaves released, debts cancelled, ancestral lands returned — is fulfilled at the cross in the most complete Jubilee of all time.

Christ at the Center of the Pattern
Born: 5 BC (3966 from creation) — likely Tishri 17 (Tabernacles)
Ministry begins: 26 AD (3996) — fulfilling Daniel 9:25

3½ year ministry — fulfilling Daniel 9:27

Crucified: Nisan 14, 30 AD (4000) — at the 9th hour, the 80th Jubilee

Resurrected: Nisan 18, 30 AD

All four chronological pillars converge on the same year.

CHAPTER 25

The Two Days of the Church Age

Hosea promised: "After two days will he revive us." Two thousand years of grace stretch between the cross and the close of the sixth millennium.

The Pattern from Exodus 19

> **Exodus 19:10–11** *"And the LORD said unto Moses, Go unto the people, and sanctify them today and tomorrow, and let them wash their clothes, And be ready against the third day: for the third day the LORD will come down in the sight of all the people upon mount Sinai."*
>
> **Exodus 19:15–16** *"And he said unto the people, Be ready against the third day: come not at your wives. And it came to pass on the third day in the morning, that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud..."*

Two days of preparation, then the Lord descends on the third. Read in light of 2 Peter 3:8, the picture is unmistakable: the church age is two days — 2,000 years — of sanctification and waiting; the third day is the Lord's coming.

Hosea's Promise

> **Hosea 6:2** *"After two days will he revive us: in the third day he will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight."*

This is not just about Israel's restoration — though that is included. It is the structural promise of resurrection in the third day, the seventh millennium. The Jews are to be revived in the third day.

The Marriage of the Lamb

> **John 2:1** *"And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there."*

On the third day, a marriage. Revelation 19 will fulfill the picture: the marriage of the Lamb to His bride, the church, at the threshold of the millennial reign.

The Years of the Church

- **30 AD** — Year 4000 from creation. Christ crucified and resurrected. The work of redemption is complete.
- **31 AD** — Year 4001 from creation. Pentecost. The church age begins. Year 1 of the church age.

- **30 AD + 2000 years = 2030 AD** — Year 6000 from creation. The end of man's 6,000-year lease.

End of Lease to Man

The lease to man over the earth was 6,000 years (120 Jubilees × 50 years from Genesis 6:3). When the lease ends, the earth comes back into its rightful Owner's hand. At the fall, man's authority over earth was given over to Satan; through Christ, the title deed has been redeemed; at the close of 6,000 years, the legal authority is reclaimed in full.

This is not date-setting. The exact day of Christ's return is not given. But the Father's appointed times have always followed His seven-day rhythm, and the rhythm points to a closing of the sixth millennium in our own generation.

The Church Age Defined

30 AD (Year 4000) — Christ accomplishes redemption

31 AD (Year 4001) — Year 1 of the church age (Pentecost)

...

2030 AD (Year 6000) — End of 6,000-year lease, end of church age

Total: 2,000 years = the "two days" of Hosea 6:2 and Exodus 19:10–11

After Six Days, Transfiguration

> **Mark 9:2–3** *"And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth them up into an high mountain apart by themselves: and he was transfigured before them. And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them."*

The transfiguration came "after six days" — pointing to the transformation of believers after 6,000 years. The garments described as exceeding white have parallels:

- Revelation 3:4 — those who have not defiled their garments shall walk in white.
- Revelation 3:5 — "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment."
- Revelation 3:18 — counsel to buy "white raiment."
- Revelation 7:13–14 — "made them white in the blood of the Lamb."
- Revelation 19:7–8, 14 — the bride "hath made herself ready," "clean and white," the righteousness of saints.

After 6,000 years, righteous holy believers are transfigured into glorified bodies on the seventh day (the 7,000-year age).

CHAPTER 26

The Seventh Day — The Millennial Reign

The seventh day is the Sabbath. The seventh millennium is the long Sabbath of the earth — a thousand years of righteousness with the King reigning in person.

The Title Deed Opened

> **Revelation 5:5** *"And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not: behold, the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof."*

The scroll Jesus opens in Revelation 5 is the title deed to the earth. Adam forfeited the lease in the garden; through the cross, the Lamb who is also the Lion has redeemed it. The opening of the seals begins the closing acts of the sixth day.

The Indicated Final Sequence

Following the chronology forward to its completion, the projected dates are as follows. These assume the present Hebrew calendar is correctly aligned; the pattern — feast fulfillments at the close of the age — is the framework, and the precise dates depend on calendar accuracy.

Event	Year from creation	Calendar date
First seal opened	6001	Nisan 1, 2031 AD (Mar 25, Tuesday)
Tribulation begins	6001	Nisan 10, 2031 AD (Apr 3)
1,260 days complete	6004	Tishri 10, 2034 AD (Sept 23)
Feast of Trumpets — rapture	6004	Tishri 1, 2034 AD (Sept 14, Thursday)
Day of Atonement — judgment	6004	Tishri 10, 2034 AD (Sept 23)
Feast of Tabernacles — millennial reign begins	6004	Tishri 15, 2034 AD (Sept 28)

Three and a Half Years of Tribulation

The man of sin is permitted to reign 1,260 days from Nisan 10, 2031 AD (April 3) to Tishri 10, 2034 AD (September 23). The Feast of Trumpets fulfillment occurs on Tishri 1, 2034 AD — the rapture of the church. The Day of Atonement judgment falls on Tishri 10, and Jesus begins His millennial reign on earth in fulfillment of the Feast of Tabernacles on Tishri 15.

Revelation 20 — Six Confirmations of 1,000 Years

> **Revelation 20:2–3** *"And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, And cast him into the bottomless pit, and*

> *shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled."*
>
> **Revelation 20:4** *"And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God... and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years."*
>
> **Revelation 20:5** *"But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection."*
>
> **Revelation 20:6** *"Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."*
>
> **Revelation 20:7** *"And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison."*

Six times in this chapter, the millennial reign is called a thousand years (verses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Six confirmations that the seventh day = the seventh millennium = the literal reign of Christ. After it, the new heaven and new earth — the eternal age that has no end.

Closing Reflection

From Eden to the New Jerusalem, the chronology of redemption has never been guesswork on God's part. Every Sabbath of every week the children of Israel kept pointed forward to a Sabbath of millennia. Every Passover lamb pointed to a Lamb whose blood would mark the end of four full days of darkness. Every Jubilee released what mortgages had bound — and the eightieth Jubilee released what sin itself had bound.

The Father has been keeping time. He does things at exact times, in exact seasons, for exact purposes (Ecclesiastes 3:1). The chronology in this book is simply an attempt to listen — to read what He has written without the noise of tradition or the embarrassment of unbelief — and to let the pieces of the puzzle fall, by His revelation, into the picture they were always meant to show.

" To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. "

CHAPTER 27

Summary — The Complete Chronological Walk

This final chapter consolidates the entire chronology into a sequential walk-through, summarizing every key year and event from creation to the millennial reign.

From Creation to the Flood

- **1656 years from creation to the flood** — Genesis 5 chain culminates in Noah's 600th year.

Abraham

- **Abram born** — 2008 yrs from creation when Terah was 130 yrs old.
- **Abram left Haran** — 2083 yrs from creation, age 75, to go to the promised land.

Genesis 12:1–4 — Three Things You Must Know

1. Birth date of Abram was 2008, since Terah was 130 when Abram was born.
2. Journeying started with Abram in 2083 at age 75.
3. Covenant to be made was declared in advance in verses 2–3 — the starting point of the 430 years of Galatians 3:17.

Isaac and the Two Sojournings

- **Isaac born** — 2108 yrs from creation, when Abraham was 100 years old.
- **Isaac weaned** — 2113 yrs from creation, age 5, ready to sojourn.

Why we know Isaac was weaned at 5

1. Sojourning of Isaac began when weaned at 2113.
2. You know that's the age he was weaned because of the difference in the 430 years and the 400 years.
3. The difference is 30 years.
4. Abram left Haran and started sojourning at age 75.
5. Isaac was born when Abram was 100 — 25 years after he left Haran.
6. The difference between 430 and 400 (= 30 years) is 5 years more than the 25 years that Abram sojourned up to Isaac's birth.
7. 25 + 5 (years until Isaac was weaned) = 30 yrs — the difference between 430 and 400.

Two Different Times of Sojourning

- **From time Abram left Haran** — 215 years (2083 to 2298)
- **From time Isaac was weaned** — 185 years (2113 to 2298)

Jacob

- **Jacob born** — 2168 yrs from creation.
- **Jacob's sojourning** — 130 years until 2298, when he went into Egypt (Genesis 47:9).

The 430 Years and the 400 Years

- **Exodus 12:40–41** — 430 years began when Abram began to sojourn in 2083, lasting 215 years until 2298 when Israel went into Egypt, and continued 215 more years in Egypt to total 430 years.
- **Galatians 3:17** — 430 years began when the covenant was confirmed in advance in 2083 and finished when the law came into being at the Exodus in 2513. 215 + 215 = 430.
- **The 430 years of Exodus 12:40–41 and Galatians 3:17 are the same period** — 2083 to 2513.
- **Genesis 15:13** — 400 years began when Abram's seed (Isaac) began to sojourn at weaning (2113), lasting 185 years until Egypt (2298), then 215 in Egypt = 400 years.
- **Acts 7:2–6** — 400 years from Isaac's weaning, including 185 years sojourning + 215 in Egypt = 400 years.
- **The 400 years of Genesis 15:13 and Acts 7:2–6 are the same period** — 2113 to 2513.
- **Israelites in Egypt 215 years**, NOT 400 years — 2298 + 215 = 2513.

Wilderness Through Solomon

- **Moses in wilderness** — 40 years after Egypt: 2513 + 40 = 2553.
- **Joshua reigning** — 51 years until his death at 110: 2553 + 51 = 2604.
- **Judges ruling** — 299 years total: 2604 + 299 = 2903.
- **300 years of Judges 11:26** — from 2552 (1 year before Joshua) to 2852 (took Heshbon until Jephthah).
- **Then 51 years of judges** from Jephthah through Samson: 2852 + 51 = 2903.
- **Samuel ruling** — about 26 years: 2903 + 26 = 2929.
- **Saul ruling** — about 20 years: 2929 + 20 = 2949.
- **David ruling** — 40 years: 2949 + 40 = 2989.
- **4th year of Solomon** — 2989 + 4 = 2993.
- **480 years from Exodus to 4th year of Solomon** (1 Kings 6:1) — 2513 + 480 = 2993 ✓
- **Solomon completes 40 years** — 2993 + 36 = 3029.

Divided Kingdom and Captivities

- **Kings of Israel ruling 220 years** — 3029 + 220 = 3249.
- **Captivity to Assyria** — 722 BC: 3249 + 722 = 3971 BC ✓ (the date of creation!)
- **Creation began** Nisan 1, 3971 BC.
- **Kings of Judah ruling 336 years** — 3029 + 336 = 3365.

- **Captivity to Babylon** — 606 BC = year 3365.
- **Jerusalem destroyed** — 587 BC = year 3384.
- **Released from Babylon** — 536 BC = year 3435.
- **Artaxerxes decree** to rebuild Jerusalem — 458 BC = year 3513.

Christ and the Church Age

- **69 weeks (483 years) to Messiah the ruler** — 26 AD = year 3996.
- **Jesus born** in 5 BC, probably Oct 18 (Tishri 17) = year 3966.
- **Herod died** in 4 BC = year 3967.
- **Jesus' ministry** 3½ years beginning at about 30 yrs old — 26 AD, Oct 9 = year 3996.
- **Jesus on the cross** in 30 AD = year 4000.
- **Born from spiritual death to spiritual life** — Nisan 17, April 8, 30 AD; bodily resurrected Nisan 18, April 9.
- **30 AD — the 80th Jubilee** = 4,000 years from creation (4 days).
- **Church age begins** for 2,000 years from 30 AD (year 4000) with Year 1 being 31 AD (4001).
- **Church age ends** after 2,000 years — end of 6,000 years from creation.
- **End of lease to man** given over to Satan.

End-Time Sequence (Projected)

- **Jesus opens the first seal** — Nisan 1, 2031 AD, Mar 25 = year 6001.
- **Man of sin reigns 1,260 days** from Nisan 10, 2031, April 3 (6001) to Tishri 10, 2034, Sept 23 (6004).
- **Feast of Trumpets fulfillment** — Tishri 1, 2034, Sept 14 = year 6004 — rapture of the church.
- **Day of Atonement judgment** — Tishri 10, Sept 23 = year 6004.
- **Jesus begins His millennial reign** in fulfillment of Feast of Tabernacles — Tishri 15, Sept 28 = year 6004.

The chronology stands. Every period proven from Scripture. Every apparent contradiction resolved. From creation in 3971 BC to the millennial reign beginning in 2034 AD — 6,004 years of history fitting together like the pieces of a puzzle the Father has been assembling all along.

APPENDIX A

Master Timeline at a Glance

A single-page reference for the entire span — from Adam to the millennial reign.

Year from creation	BC / AD	Event	Scripture
0	3971 BC	Creation — Adam formed, Nisan 1	Gen 1:26
130	3841 BC	Seth born	Gen 5:3
235	3736 BC	Enos born	Gen 5:6
325	3646 BC	Cainan born	Gen 5:9
395	3576 BC	Mahalaleel born	Gen 5:12
460	3511 BC	Jared born	Gen 5:15
622	3349 BC	Enoch born	Gen 5:18
687	3284 BC	Methuselah born	Gen 5:21
874	3097 BC	Lamech born	Gen 5:25
1056	2915 BC	Noah born	Gen 5:28
1558	2413 BC	Shem born (Noah age 502)	Gen 11:10
1656	2315 BC	The Flood	Gen 7:6
1657	2314 BC	Earth dry; Noah's 601st year	Gen 8:13
1658	2313 BC	Arphaxad born (2 yrs after flood)	Gen 11:10
1693	2278 BC	Salah born	Gen 11:12
1723	2248 BC	Eber born	Gen 11:14
1757	2214 BC	Peleg born	Gen 11:16
1787	2184 BC	Reu born	Gen 11:18
1819	2152 BC	Serug born	Gen 11:20
1849	2122 BC	Nahor born	Gen 11:22
1878	2093 BC	Terah born	Gen 11:24
2008	1963 BC	Abraham born (Terah age 130)	Gen 11:26 + 11:32
2083	1888 BC	Abraham enters Canaan (age 75)	Gen 12:4
2093	1878 BC	Hagar given to Abram	Gen 16:3
2094	1877 BC	Ishmael born (Abram 86)	Gen 16:15–16

Year from creation	BC / AD	Event	Scripture
2108	1863 BC	Isaac born (Abraham 100)	Gen 21:5
2113	1858 BC	Isaac weaned (age 5) — sojourning begins	Gen 21:8
2145	1826 BC	Sarah dies (age 127)	Gen 23:1
2148	1823 BC	Isaac marries Rebekah	Gen 25:20
2168	1803 BC	Jacob born (Isaac 60)	Gen 25:26
2259	1712 BC	Joseph born (Jacob 91)	Gen 41:46 calc.
2298	1673 BC	Jacob enters Egypt (age 130)	Gen 47:9
2315	1656 BC	Jacob dies (age 147)	Gen 47:28
2513	1458 BC	The Exodus	Ex 12:40–41
2553	1418 BC	End of wilderness; Moses dies	Deut 34
2604	1367 BC	Joshua dies (age 110)	Josh 24:29
2903	1068 BC	Era of judges ends; Samuel solo	1 Sam 7:15
2929	1042 BC	Saul becomes king (age 40)	1 Sam 11:15
2949	1022 BC	David becomes king (age 30)	2 Sam 5:4
2989	982 BC	Solomon becomes king	1 Ki 1:39
2993	978 BC	Temple foundation laid (4th yr)	1 Ki 6:1
3029	942 BC	Solomon dies; kingdom divides	1 Ki 11:42
3249	722 BC	Israel falls to Assyria	2 Ki 17:6
3364	607 BC	Daniel taken to Babylon	Dan 1:1
3365	606 BC	70-year captivity begins	2 Ki 24
3373	598 BC	Jehoiachin & 10,000 deported	2 Ki 24:12–16
3384	587 BC	Jerusalem destroyed	2 Ki 25:8–9
3435	536 BC	Cyrus's decree releases Jews	Ezra 1:1
3513	458 BC	Artaxerxes' decree to rebuild Jerusalem	Dan 9:25
3966	5 BC	Birth of Jesus (Tishri 17)	Lk 2:7
3967	4 BC	Herod the Great dies	Mt 2
3996	26 AD	Jesus begins ministry (age 30)	Lk 3:23
4000	30 AD	Crucifixion & resurrection — 80th Jubilee	Mt 27–28
4000	30 AD	Pentecost - church age begins for those on earth - Pentecost was in 3rd month of same yr of 30 AD	Acts 2
6000	2030 AD	End of 6,000-year lease	2 Pet 3:8
6001	2031 AD	Tribulation begins (projected)	Rev 6:1

Year from creation	BC / AD	Event	Scripture
6004	2034 AD	Millennial reign begins (projected)	Rev 20:4
7000	3030 AD	End of millennial reign	Rev 20:7

APPENDIX B

Combined Scripture Reference List

Every reign of Israel and Judah from 1 Kings 14 through 2 Kings 25, gathered in canonical order. This is your complete proof-text trail.

The Kings — 1 Kings

1 Kings 14:20 *"And the days which Jeroboam reigned were two and twenty years: and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his stead."*

1 Kings 14:21 *"And Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned in Judah. Rehoboam was forty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem, the city which the LORD did choose out of all the tribes of Israel, to put his name there. And his mother's name was Naamah an Ammonitess."*

1 Kings 15:1–2 *"Now in the eighteenth year of king Jeroboam the son of Nebat reigned Abijam over Judah. Three years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom."*

1 Kings 15:9–10 *"And in the twentieth year of Jeroboam king of Israel reigned Asa over Judah. And forty and one years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom."*

1 Kings 15:25 *"And Nadab the son of Jeroboam began to reign over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned over Israel two years."*

1 Kings 15:27 *"And Baasha the son of Ahijah, of the house of Issachar, conspired against him; and Baasha smote him at Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines; for Nadab and all Israel laid siege to Gibbethon."*

1 Kings 15:28 *"Even in the third year of Asa king of Judah did Baasha slay him, and reigned in his stead."*

1 Kings 15:33 *"In the third year of Asa king of Judah began Baasha the son of Ahijah to reign over all Israel in Tirzah, twenty and four years."*

1 Kings 16:8 *"In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years."*

1 Kings 16:9 *"And his servant Zimri, captain of half his chariots, conspired against him, as he was in Tirzah, drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza steward of his house in Tirzah."*

> **1 Kings 16:10** *"And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his stead."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:15** *"In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah. And the people were encamped against Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:16** *"And the people that were encamped heard say, Zimri hath conspired, and hath also slain the king: wherefore all Israel made Omri, the captain of the host, king over Israel that day in the camp."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:17** *"And Omri went up from Gibbethon, and all Israel with him, and they besieged Tirzah."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:18** *"And it came to pass, when Zimri saw that the city was taken, that he went into the palace of the king's house, and burnt the king's house over him with fire, and died."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:21** *"Then were the people of Israel divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; and half followed Omri."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:22** *"But the people that followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni the son of Ginath: so Tibni died, and Omri reigned."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:23** *"In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah."*
>
> **1 Kings 16:29** *"And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years."*
>
> **1 Kings 22:41–42** *"And Jehoshaphat the son of Asa began to reign over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel. Jehoshaphat was thirty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Azubah the daughter of Shilhi."*
>
> **1 Kings 22:51** *"Ahaziah the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel."*

The Kings — 2 Kings

> **2 Kings 1:2** *"And Ahaziah fell down through a lattice in his upper chamber that was in Samaria, and was sick: and he sent messengers, and said unto them, Go, enquire of Baalzebub the god of Ekron whether I shall recover of this disease."*
>
> **2 Kings 1:3** *"But the angel of the LORD said to Elijah the Tishbite, Arise, go up to meet the messengers of the king of Samaria, and say unto them, Is it not because there is not a God in Israel, that ye go to enquire of Baalzebub the god of Ekron?"*

2 Kings 1:4 *"Now therefore thus saith the LORD, Thou shalt not come down from that bed on which thou art gone up, but shalt surely die. And Elijah departed."*

2 Kings 1:17 *"So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son."*

2 Kings 3:1 *"Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years."*

2 Kings 8:16–17 *"And in the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel, Jehoshaphat being then king of Judah, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah began to reign. Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned eight years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 8:25–26 *"In the twelfth year of Joram the son of Ahab king of Israel did Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah begin to reign. Two and twenty years old was Ahaziah when he began to reign; and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Athaliah, the daughter of Omri king of Israel."*

2 Kings 8:27 *"And he walked in the way of the house of Ahab, and did evil in the sight of the LORD, as did the house of Ahab: for he was the son in law of the house of Ahab."*

2 Kings 8:28 *"And he went with Joram the son of Ahab to the war against Hazael king of Syria in Ramothgilead; and the Syrians wounded Joram."*

2 Kings 8:29 *"And king Joram went back to be healed in Jezreel of the wounds which the Syrians had given him at Ramah, when he fought against Hazael king of Syria. And Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah went down to see Joram the son of Ahab in Jezreel, because he was sick."*

2 Kings 9:1–3 *"And Elisha the prophet called one of the children of the prophets… Then take the box of oil, and pour it on his head, and say, Thus saith the LORD, I have anointed thee king over Israel."*

2 Kings 9:14 *"So Jehu the son of Jehoshaphat the son of Nimshi conspired against Joram. (Now Joram had kept Ramothgilead, he and all Israel, because of Hazael king of Syria.)"*

2 Kings 9:24 *"And Jehu drew a bow with his full strength, and smote Jehoram between his arms, and the arrow went out at his heart, and he sunk down in his chariot."*

2 Kings 9:27 *"But when Ahaziah the king of Judah saw this, he fled by the way of the garden house. And Jehu followed after him, and said, Smite him also in the chariot. And they did so at the going up to Gur, which is by Ibleam. And he fled to Megiddo, and died there."*

2 Kings 9:29 *"And in the eleventh year of Joram the son of Ahab began Ahaziah to reign over Judah."*

2 Kings 10:36 *"And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years."*

2 Kings 11:1 *"And when Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal."*

2 Kings 11:2 *"But Jehosheba, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons which were slain; and they hid him, even him and his nurse, in the bedchamber from Athaliah, so that he was not slain."*

2 Kings 11:3 *"And he was with her hid in the house of the LORD six years. And Athaliah did reign over the land."*

2 Kings 11:4 *"And the seventh year Jehoiada sent and fetched the rulers over hundreds, with the captains and the guard, and brought them to him into the house of the LORD..."*

2 Kings 11:12 *"And he brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and said, God save the king."*

2 Kings 12:1 *"In the seventh year of Jehu Jehoash began to reign; and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zibiah of Beersheba."*

2 Kings 13:1 *"In the three and twentieth year of Joash the son of Ahaziah king of Judah Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned seventeen years."*

2 Kings 13:10 *"In the thirty and seventh year of Joash king of Judah began Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned sixteen years."*

2 Kings 14:1–2 *"In the second year of Joash son of Jehoahaz king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah. He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 14:23 *"In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years."*

2 Kings 15:1–2 *"In the twenty and seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel began Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah to reign. Sixteen years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned two and fifty years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 15:8 *"In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months."*

2 Kings 15:10 *"And Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against him, and smote him before the people, and slew him, and reigned in his stead."*

2 Kings 15:13 *"Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah; and he reigned a full month in Samaria."*

2 Kings 15:14 *"For Menahem the son of Gadi went up from Tirzah, and came to Samaria, and smote Shallum the son of Jabesh in Samaria, and slew him, and reigned in his stead."*

2 Kings 15:17 *"In the nine and thirtieth year of Azariah king of Judah began Menahem the son of Gadi to reign over Israel, and reigned ten years in Samaria."*

2 Kings 15:23 *"In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekahiah the son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned two years."*

2 Kings 15:27 *"In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah Pekah the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and reigned twenty years."*

2 Kings 15:30 *"And Hoshea the son of Elah made a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and smote him, and slew him, and reigned in his stead, in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah."*

2 Kings 15:32–33 *"In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah king of Israel began Jotham the son of Uzziah king of Judah to reign. Five and twenty years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 16:1–2 *"In the seventeenth year of Pekah the son of Remaliah Ahaz the son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign. Twenty years old was Ahaz when he began to reign, and reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 17:1 *"In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years."*

2 Kings 17:6 *"In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes."*

2 Kings 18:1–2 *"Now it came to pass in the third year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Hezekiah the son of Ahaz king of Judah began to reign. Twenty and five years old was he when he began to reign; and he reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 18:9 *"And it came to pass in the fourth year of king Hezekiah, which was the seventh year of Hoshea son of Elah king of Israel, that Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up against Samaria, and besieged it."*

2 Kings 18:10 *"And at the end of three years they took it: even in the sixth year of Hezekiah, that is the ninth year of Hoshea king of Israel, Samaria was taken."*

2 Kings 21:1 *"Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hephzibah."*

2 Kings 21:18–19 *"And Manasseh slept with his fathers, and was buried in the garden of his own house, in the garden of Uzza: and Amon his son reigned in his stead. Amon was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 22:1 *"Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Jedidah, the daughter of Adaiah of Boscath."*

2 Kings 23:30–31 *"And his servants carried him in a chariot dead from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem, and buried him in his own sepulchre. And the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and anointed him, and made him king in his father's stead. Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 23:34 *"And Pharaohnechoh made Eliakim the son of Josiah king in the room of Josiah his father, and turned his name to Jehoiakim, and took Jehoahaz away: and he came to Egypt, and died there."*

2 Kings 23:36 *"Jehoiakim was twenty and five years old when he began to reign; and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Zebudah, the daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah."*

2 Kings 24:1 *"In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and rebelled against him."*

2 Kings 24:8 *"Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem three months. And his mother's name was Nehushta, the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 24:17–18 *"And the king of Babylon made Mattaniah his father's brother king in his stead, and changed his name to Zedekiah. Zedekiah was twenty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem."*

2 Kings 25:1 *"And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it; and they built forts against it round about."*

2 Kings 25:2–4 *"And the city was besieged unto the eleventh year of king Zedekiah. And on the ninth day of the fourth month the famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people of the land. And the city was broken up..."*

2 Kings 25:8–11 *"And in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, which is the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, captain*

> *of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem: And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire.”*

APPENDIX C

Year-by-Year Reign Chart with Co-regencies

A condensed reference of how each reign of Judah and Israel synchronizes — with co-regencies and counting methods identified.

Israel — Counting of BC Years

#	King of Israel	BC years counted	Note
1	Jeroboam I	21	
2	Nadab	1	
3	Baasha	23	
4	Elah	1	
—	Zimri	—	7 days
5	Omri	11	5 with Tibni overlap
6	Ahab	21	
7	Ahaziah	1	
8	Jehoram (Joram)	11	
9	Jehu	28	
10	Jehoahaz	16	
11	Jehoash	16	5 sole + 11 co-reg with Jeroboam II
12	Jeroboam II	29	29 sole; 11 co-reg already counted in Jehoash
13	Zechariah	1	6 months
14	Menahem	10	
15	Pekahiah	2	
16	Pekah	19	
17	Hoshea	9	Assyria took Samaria in 9th year
	TOTAL	220 years	942 BC – 722 BC

Judah — Counting of BC Years

#	King of Judah	BC years counted	Note
—	Year 0 of Rehoboam	1	942–941
1	Rehoboam	17	941–924; accession
2	Abijam	3	924–921; accession
3	Asa	40	921–881; accession; co-reg with Abijam
4	Jehoshaphat	22	881–859; 17 sole + 5 co-reg with Jehoram
5	Jehoram	7	859–852; non-accession (8 stated, –1)
6	Ahaziah	0	852
7	Athaliah	6	852–846; non-accession
8	Joash (Jehoash)	40	846–807; non-accession; 3 with Amaziah
9	Amaziah	5	3 with Joash + 15 sole + 11 with Azariah
10	Azariah (Uzziah)	51	11 with Amaziah + 30 sole + 1 with Jotham
11	Jotham	16	Sole; not counting 8 co-reg with Ahaz
12	Ahaz	6	4 with Jotham + 9 sole + 3 with Hezekiah
13	Hezekiah	6	4th, 5th, 6th yr to Assyrian captivity
	TOTAL to 722 BC	220 years	

Both Match at 722 BC

Synchronism Verified
To Hezekiah's 6th year — 220 years to 722 BC — began at 942 BC ✓ To Hoshea's 9th year — 220 years to 722 BC — began at 942 BC ✓ Both kingdoms' counts converge precisely on 722 BC for the fall of Samaria.

Judah from Hezekiah to the Destruction of Jerusalem

King of Judah	Reign	BC range	Reference
Hezekiah (continued)	23 more yrs	722–699	2 Ki 18:2
Manasseh	55 yrs	699–644	2 Ki 21:1
Amon	2 yrs	644–642	2 Ki 21:19
Josiah	31 yrs	642–611	2 Ki 22:1
Jehoahaz	3 months	611–610	2 Ki 23:31

King of Judah	Reign	BC range	Reference
Jehoiakim	11 yrs	610–599	2 Ki 23:36; 24:1
Jehoiachin	3 mo, 10 days	599–598	2 Ki 24:8
Zedekiah	11 yrs	598–587	2 Ki 24:17–18
Jerusalem destroyed	—	587 BC	2 Ki 25:8–9

APPENDIX D

The Jubilee Years (3971 BC – 2034 AD)

Every fifty years, a Jubilee. Counting forward from creation in 3971 BC, the Jubilees fall in the years listed below — culminating in the 80th Jubilee at the cross in 30 AD and continuing through the 120th Jubilee at the close of the 6,000-year lease.

Jubilee Years 1 Through 80 — From Creation to the Cross

Jubilees 1–20	Jubilees 21–40	Jubilees 41–60	Jubilees 61–80
J1: 3971 BC	J21: 2971 BC	J41: 1971 BC	J61: 971 BC
J2: 3921 BC	J22: 2921 BC	J42: 1921 BC	J62: 921 BC
J3: 3871 BC	J23: 2871 BC	J43: 1871 BC	J63: 871 BC
J4: 3821 BC	J24: 2821 BC	J44: 1821 BC	J64: 821 BC
J5: 3771 BC	J25: 2771 BC	J45: 1771 BC	J65: 771 BC
J6: 3721 BC	J26: 2721 BC	J46: 1721 BC	J66: 721 BC
J7: 3671 BC	J27: 2671 BC	J47: 1671 BC	J67: 671 BC
J8: 3621 BC	J28: 2621 BC	J48: 1621 BC	J68: 621 BC
J9: 3571 BC	J29: 2571 BC	J49: 1571 BC	J69: 571 BC
J10: 3521 BC	J30: 2521 BC	J50: 1521 BC	J70: 521 BC
J11: 3471 BC	J31: 2471 BC	J51: 1471 BC	J71: 471 BC
J12: 3421 BC	J32: 2421 BC	J52: 1421 BC	J72: 421 BC
J13: 3371 BC	J33: 2371 BC	J53: 1371 BC	J73: 371 BC
J14: 3321 BC	J34: 2321 BC	J54: 1321 BC	J74: 321 BC
J15: 3271 BC	J35: 2271 BC	J55: 1271 BC	J75: 271 BC
J16: 3221 BC	J36: 2221 BC	J56: 1221 BC	J76: 221 BC
J17: 3171 BC	J37: 2171 BC	J57: 1171 BC	J77: 171 BC
J18: 3121 BC	J38: 2121 BC	J58: 1121 BC	J78: 121 BC
J19: 3071 BC	J39: 2071 BC	J59: 1071 BC	J79: 71 BC
J20: 3021 BC	J40: 2021 BC	J60: 1021 BC	J80: 21 BC

The 80th Jubilee — 30 AD

Counting fifty years per Jubilee from creation: 80 × 50 = 4,000 years. The eightieth Jubilee falls precisely on the year of the crucifixion. The freedom-year typology of Leviticus 25 — slaves released, debts cancelled, ancestral lands returned — is fulfilled at the cross in the most complete Jubilee of all time.

Continuing Jubilees Into the Church Age

After 30 AD, Jubilees continue every 50 years. The full continuation through the 120th Jubilee is included below.

Jubilee	Year
80th — Year 4000	30 AD
81st — Year 4050	80 AD
90th — Year 4500	530 AD
100th — Year 5000	1030 AD
110th — Year 5500	1530 AD
120th — Year 6000	2030 AD — End of 6,000-year lease
121st — Year 6050	2080 AD — Within millennial reign

The Genesis 6:3 declaration — "his days, 120 years" — refers to 120 Jubilees, the lease to mankind: 120 × 50 = 6,000 years. The 120th Jubilee marks the close of man's lease and the threshold of the seventh-day reign of Christ.

APPENDIX E

Co-regencies & Counting Methods

A consolidated reference for the technical mechanics that govern the kings' chronology.

Co-regencies in Judah and Israel

Co-regency	Kingdom	Length	Notes
Asa & Abijam	Judah	(transition)	1st time of 2 kings reigning
Omri & Tibni	Israel	5 years	Rival: half followed each (1 Ki 16:21–22)
Jehoshaphat & Jehoram	Judah	5 years	(2 Ki 8:16–17)
Jehoram & Ahaziah	Judah	(brief)	Carried over Tishri/Nisan
Jehoash & Jeroboam II	Israel	11 years	
Amaziah & Azariah	Judah	24 years	
Azariah & Jotham	Judah	2 years	
Jotham & Ahaz	Judah	8 years	
Ahaz & Hezekiah	Judah	2 years	

Counting Method by Era

Kingdom	Era	Method	Reason
Israel	Jeroboam I → Jehoahaz	Non-accession	Standard pattern
Israel	Jehoash	Accession	Reform under Jehoash
Israel	Jeroboam II → end	Non-accession (mostly)	Reverted
Judah	Rehoboam → Jehoshaphat	Accession	Original pattern
Judah	Jehoram → Joash	Non-accession	Athaliah's Israelite influence (2 Ki 8:18)
Judah	Amaziah → Zedekiah	Accession	Restored after Joash

New Year by Kingdom

Kingdom	New Year	Hebrew Month	Meaning
Israel	Spring	Nisan (1st)	True 1st month (Ex 12:2)
Judah	Autumn	Tishri (7th)	1st month of planting

How These Three Factors Interact

All three factors — co-regency, accession vs. non-accession counting, and different new-year months — combine to produce the exact reign lengths recorded in Scripture. When a verse says "in the X year of King A, King B began to reign and reigned Y years," the reader must consider:

- **Was King B in co-regency with his predecessor?**
- **Which counting method (accession or non-accession) is being used?**
- **Which kingdom's new year is in view?**
- **Did King B's accession year span a Tishri-Nisan boundary?**

Once these are applied consistently, the verses interlock perfectly. The Bible has no chronological errors — only a more sophisticated counting system than English readers expect.

APPENDIX F

Historical Chronologists' Dates

Over two millennia, more than 200 estimates have been proposed for the date of creation. This appendix lists the major historical positions in chronological order of when each chronologist worked.

From the Septuagint Tradition (Generally High)

Source / Chronologist	Date for Creation
Septuagint (general tradition)	5500 BC
Clement of Alexandria (c. 150–215 AD)	5592 BC
Theophilus of Antioch (c. 180 AD)	5529 BC
Sextus Julius Africanus (c. 220 AD)	5501 BC
Hippolytus of Rome (c. 170–235 AD)	5500 BC
Panodorus of Alexandria (c. 400 AD)	5493 BC
Maximus the Confessor (c. 580–662 AD)	5493 BC
George Syncellus (c. 800 AD)	5492 BC
Sulpicius Severus (c. 363–425 AD)	5469 BC
Isidore of Seville (c. 560–636 AD)	5336 BC
Gregory of Tours (c. 538–594 AD)	5200 BC
Byzantine calendar (Sept 1)	5509 BC
Chronicon of Eusebius (c. 325 AD)	5228 BC
Jerome (Latin Vulgate, c. 400 AD)	5199 BC

Bede and Later Western Tradition

Bede (completed in 703 AD) believed the date was March 18, 3952 BC. He was accused of heresy because his calculation was contrary to the accepted figures of over 5,000 to 5,592 BC. Yet later scholars converged on dates closer to Bede's:

Source / Chronologist	Date for Creation
Bede (703 AD)	Mar 18, 3952 BC
Marianus Scotus (c. 1028–1082 AD)	4192 BC
Henry Fynes Clinton (1781–1852)	4138 BC

Source / Chronologist	Date for Creation
Henri Spondanus (1568–1643)	4051 BC
Benedict Pereira (1535–1610)	4021 BC
Various	4024 BC; 4128 BC; 4500 BC
Louis Cappel (1585–1658)	4005 BC
James Ussher (1581–1656)	Oct 23, 4004 BC
Augustin Calmet (1672–1757)	4002 BC
Isaac Newton (1643–1727)	3998 BC
Petavius (1583–1652)	3984 BC
Theodore Bibliander (1509–1564)	3980 BC
Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)	Apr 27, 3977 BC

Reformation-Era Chronologists (Closest to 3971 BC)

Source / Chronologist	Date for Creation
Heinrich Bunting (1545–1606)	3967 BC
Christen Sorensen Longomontanus (1562–1647)	3966 BC
Melanchthon (1497–1560)	3964 BC
Martin Luther (1483–1546)	3961 BC
Cornelius Cornelii a Lapide (1567–1637)	3961 BC
John Lightfoot (1602–1675)	3960 BC
Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1609)	3949 BC
Christoph Helvig (1581–1617)	3947 BC
Gerardus Mercator (1512–1594)	3928 BC
Matthieu Brouard (16th century)	3927 BC
Benito Arias Montano (1527–1598)	3849 BC
Andreas Helwig (c. 1572–1643)	3836 BC

Outliers

In 1738, Alphonse Des Vignoles collected over 200 different estimates ranging from 3,483 BC to 6,984 BC. Some have proposed dates that depart from Scripture entirely:

Source	Date Proposed
Christian Charles Josias Bunsen (10th century)	20,000 BC

Source	Date Proposed
Tarleton Perry Crawford	12,500 BC
Harold Camping (radio broadcaster)	11,013 BC

Conclusion

Many of these scholars made valuable contributions, but there has never been general agreement among them. The 3971 BC date arrived at in this study sits within a narrow band of Reformation-era chronologists (Bunting, Longomontanus, Luther, Lightfoot, Kepler) — but is not derived from any of them. It is the outcome of starting at creation and counting forward through every Scripture, with the count locked in at the 4,000-year mark of Christ's crucifixion in 30 AD.

> *" Scripture, not tradition, sets the count. The Word does not need to be defended — only listened to. "*

APPENDIX G

Full Year-by-Year Kings Chart

This appendix preserves the full row-level chart from the source material for the kings of Judah and Israel. It includes the detailed co-regency notes, half-year transitions, Nisan/Tishri carryovers, and synchronisms that are summarized earlier in Appendix C.

Kings Chart Source Page 1

Rehoboam 0	1 Ki 14:21		Jereboam 1	1 Ki 14:20	
1			2		
2			3		
3			4		
4			5		
5			6		
6			7		
7			8		
8			9		
9			10		
10			11		
11			12		
12			13		
13			14		
14			15		
15			16		
16			17		
17 BC	Abijam 0	1 Ki 15:1-2	18		
	1		19		
	2	Asa 0 1 Ki 15:9-10 1st time of 2 kings reigning in co-regency - Asa & Abijam	20		
	3	1	21 BC		

Kings Chart Source Page 2

		2 - 2nd of Asa 1 Ki 15:25	22	Nadab - 1 Yr 1 in non-accession counting 1 Ki 15:25	
		3 - 3rd of Asa Baasha killed Nadab and reigned 1Ki 15:27-28 1 Ki 15:33		2	Baasha 1 - 1 Ki 15:33
		4			2
		5			3
		6			4
		7			5
		8			6
		9			7
		10			8
		11			9
		12			10
		13			11
		14			12
		15			13
		16			14
		17			15
		18			16
		19			17
		20			18
		21			19
		22			20
		23			21

Kings Chart Source Page 3

		24			22
		25			23 BC
		26 - 26th of Asa	Elah 1 - BC 1 Ki 16:8		24
		27 - 27th of Asa	2 Zimri killed Elah 1 Ki 16:9-10, Zimri 7 days - 1 Ki 16:15	Omri made king - 1 1 Ki 16:16 Omri killed himself 1 Ki 16:17-18 Omri 1 - ½ followed Omri 1 Ki 16:21 2 kings reigning	Tibni 1 - ½ followed Tibni 1 Ki 16:21 2 kings reigning 2nd where 2 kings reigning at same time
		28		2	2
		29		3	3
		30		4	4
		31 - 31st of Asa would be Tishri to Elul 1 Ki 16:23		5	5 -Tibni died 1 Ki 16:22
		32 - 31st still from Nisan to Elul		6 Omni 1 Ki 16:23 - reigns 12 yrs, 6 in Tizrah 2nd ½ of 31st of Asa 1st of 2nd half of the year	1 - in Tizrah 1 Ki 16:23 1st of 6 yrs in Tizrah
		33		7	2
		34		8	3
		35		9	4
		36		10	5

Kings Chart Source Page 4

		37		11 BC	6
		38 - 38th of Asa	Ahab 1 - 1 Ki 16:29	12	
		39	2		
		40	3		
Jehoshaphat 0 - 1 Ki 22:41-42		41	4 - 4th of Ahab		
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		
5			9		
6			10		
7			11		
8			12		
9			13		
10			14		
11			15		
12			16		
13			17		
14			18		
15			19		
16			20		

17 - 17th yr would have carried over past Nisan to the next yr according to Israel's 22nd 1 Ki 22:51			21 BC		
18 - 17th yr Nisan to Elul - CoReg 1 Jehoshaphat & Jehoram 18th carries over past Nisan to next yr according to Jehoram 1 2 Ki 3:1	1 Jehoram - chg to non-accession dating 3rd time of 2 kings in co-regency		22	Ahaziah - 1 BC - carry over 1 Ki 22:51 (17th-Judah) 2nd time of 2nd half of year	
19 - 18th yr Nisan to Elul - CoReg 2	2 - 2nd yr of Jehoram - 2 Ki 1:17			2 Ahaziah dies & Jehoram reigns 2 Ki 1:2-4, & 2 Ki 1:17	Jehoram 1 (Joram yr to 19th yr) carry over of 18th of Jehoshaphat - 2 Ki 3:1 3rd time of 2nd half of year
20 Co 3	3				2
21 Co 4	4				3
22 Co 5 Jehoshaphat & Jehoram in co-regency	5				4
23	1 Jehoram reigns 8 yrs sole - 2 Ki 8:16-17				5 - 5th of Jehoram 2 Ki 8:16

24	2				6
25	3				7
	4				8
	5				9
	6				10
	7	Ahaziah - 0 reigns after Tishri to Adar and continues Nisan of next year			11 BC - Ahaziah began to reign in 11th year of Joram 2 Ki 9:29
1 - Athaliah 2 Ki 11:1-3 non-accession 2 Ki 11:1-2 saw son, Ahaziah, was dead 2 Ki 11:3 - reigned 6 yrs	8 - 8th yr of Jehoram of Judah	Ahaziah 1 - 2 Ki 8:25-26 11th and 12th of Joram are the 8th of Jehoram (Judah) 8th began in Tishri to next yr Elul 2 Ki 9:29 Ahaziah killed in 2 Ki 9:27	Jehu 1 - 2 Ki 9:5-7 anointed king & to smite house of Ahab 2 Ki 10:36 Jehu reigned 28 yrs	Joram sick 2 Ki 8:27-29 Ahaziah goes to see Joram 2 Ki 9:1-7 2 Ki 9:14, 24 Joram killed	12 - Ahaziah continued to reign in 12th of Joram - died 2 Ki 8:25-26 4th time - 1st and 2nd half of yr occurring in 2 different yrs according to Israel counting
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		

in 7th yr - 2 Ki 11:4 - Jehoash was king's son made him king in 2 Ki 11:12	Jehoash (Joash) 1 2 Ki 12:1 non-accession - first yr is Year 1 (must be this because of 23rd yr of 2 Ki 13:1 - Jehoahaz)		7 - 7th of Jehu 2 Ki 12:1		
	2		8		
	3		9		
	4		10		
	5		11		
	6		12		
	7		13		
	8		14		
	9		15		
	10		16		
	11		17		
	12		18		
	13		19		
	14		20		
	15		21		
	16		22		
	17		23		
	18		24		
	19		25		
	20		26		

	21		27		
	22		28 Jehu had 28 complete yrs		
	23 - 23rd of Joash	2 Ki 13:1		1 Jehoahaz 2 Ki 13:1	
	24			2	
	25			3	
	26			4	
	27			5	
	28			6	
	29			7	
	30			8	
	31			9	
	32			10	
	33			11	
	34			12	
	35			13	
	36			14	
	37 - 37th yr 2 Ki 13:10 begins in Tishri			15	
	38 - 37th yr continues after Nisan			16	Jehoash 0 accession 2 Ki 13:10 5th time of 2nd half
	39			17	1

Kings Chart Source Page 9

Amaziah 0 2 Ki 14:1 reigns at last yr of Joash	40 last yr of Joash				2 - 2nd yr of Joash - 2 Ki 14:1
1					3
2					4
3					5 (sole)
4				1 - Jereboam (11 co-reg) 4th time of 2 kings at same time in co-regency	6
5	0 Azariah			2	7
6	1 Azariah - co			3	8
7	2			4	9
8	3			5	10
9	4			6	11
10	5			7	12
11	6			8	13
12	7			9	14
13	8			10	15
14	9			11	16
15 - 15th of Amaziah 2 Ki 14:23	10		Jereboam II - 2 Ki 14:23 - reigns 41 yrs - 29 yrs sole in the way of counting	12 - 1	
16	11			13 - 2	

17	12			14 - 3	
18	13			15 - 4	
19	14			16 - 5	
20	15			17 - 6	
21	16			18 - 7	
22	17			19 - 8	
23	18			20 - 9	
24	19			21 - 10	
25	20			22 - 11	
26	21			23 - 12	
27	22			24 - 13	
28	23			25 - 14	
29	24 co-regency 5th time of co-regency			26 - 15	
	25Azariah 1 reign sole - 2 Ki 15:1-2 52 yrs total - 24 co-reg with Amaziah			27 27th of Jereboam 2 Ki 15:1 - 16	
	26 2			28 - 17	
	27 3			29 - 18	
	28 4			30 - 19	
	29 5			31 - 20	
	30 6			32 - 21	
	31 7			33 - 22	
	32 8			34 - 23	

	33 9			35 - 24	
	34 10			36 - 25	
	35 11			37 - 26	
	36 12			38 -27	
	37 13			39 - 28	
	38 - 38th 14 of Azariah - 2 Ki 15:8 1st half from Tishri			40 -29	
	39 - 15 2nd half of 38th to Elul - Zachariah - 2 Ki 15:8 39th of Azariah 2 Ki 15:13 1st half from Tishri- Shallum, 39th of Azariah 2 Ki 15:17 1st half from Tishri - Menahem			41 - 30	Zachariah 1 6 months 2 Ki 15:8 (38th) <u>6th time of 2nd half of year</u>

	40 16			Shallum - 2 Ki 15:10 - killed Zachariah after 6 months which is into 39th of Azariah 2 Ki 15:13 - reigned 1 month - 2nd half of 39th of Azariah to Elul	Menahem - 1 2 Ki 15:14 - smote Shallum 2 Ki 15:17 2nd half of 39th of Azariah to Elul Reigns 10 yrs beginning at this same yr since killed Shallum 7th time of 2nd half of year
	41 17				2
	42 18				3
	43 19				4
	44 20				5
	45 21				6
	46 22				7
	47 23				8
	48 24				9
	49 25				10
	50 - 26 2 Ki 15:23			Pekahiah 1 2 Ki 15:23	
Jotham 0 co-reg	51 27			Pekahiah 2	

Jotham 1 co-regency 6th time of co-regency	52 - 28 2 Ki 15:27 (24 co-reg, 28 sole)				Pekah 1 2 Ki 15:27
2 Jotham reigns 16 yrs 2 Ki 15:32-33 Jotham reigning in Pekah's 2nd yr but began reigning before as co-regency					2 2 Ki 15:32
3					3
4					4
5					5
6					6
7					7
8	Ahaz 0 - co				8
9	1				9
10	2				10
11	3				11
12	4				12
13	5				13
14	6				14
15	7				15
16	8 co - 8 yrs 7th time of co-regency				16

17	9 Ahaz - reigns 16 yrs 2 Ki 16:1-2 sole yr 1				17 - 17th of Pekah 2 Ki 16:1
18	10 2				18
19	11 3				19
20 2 Ki 15:30 - 20th yr of Jotham, Hoshea killed Pekah & reigned	12 - 12th of Ahaz 2 Ki 17:1 4			Hoshea 1 - 2 Ki 17:1	20
	13 5			2	
Hezekiah 0 2 Ki 18:1-2 29 yrs reigned	14 6			3 - 3rd of Hoshea 2 Ki 18:1	
1 co-regency 8th time of co-regency	15			4	
2	16			5	
3				6	
4 - 4th of Hezekiah 2 Ki 18:9				7 - 7th of Hoshea - besieged 2 Ki 18:9	
5				8	
6 - 6th yr of Hezekiah 2 Ki 18:10 at end of 3 yrs 220 years				9 BC - 9th yr of Hoshea at end of 3 yrs Samaria taken captive 2 Ki 18:10	220 years
7 1					

8 2					
9 3					
10 4					
11 5					
12 6					
13 7					
14 8					
15 9					
16 10					
17 11					
18 12					
19 13					
20 14					
21 15					
22 16					
23 17					
24 18					
25 19					
26 20					
27 21					
28 22					
29 23					
Manasseh	55 yrs	2 Ki 21:1			
Amon	2 yrs	2 Ki 21:19			
Josiah	31 yrs	2 Ki 22:1			
Jehoahaz	3 mos	2 Ki 23:29-31			

Jehoiakim	11 yrs 610-599	2 Ki 23:36 2 Ki 24:1 - servant 3 yrs, then rebelled	610-607 - 3 yrs under Babylon & then rebelled	606 taken captive for 70 yrs to Babylon until 536	
Jehoiachin	3 mos, 10 days	2 Ki 24:6, 8	599-598		
Zedekiah	11 yrs	2 Ki 24:17-18 2 Ki 25:1-9 besieged in 9th yr to 11th year when houses were burnt and Jerusalem destroyed	598-587 BC	Jerusalem destroyed in 587 BC	

APPENDIX H

Complete Jubilee Continuation After the Cross

The main Jubilee table reaches the 80th Jubilee at 30 AD. This appendix carries the same fifty-year count through the 120th Jubilee, plus the 121st within the millennial reign.

Jubilees 80–93	Jubilees 94–107	Jubilees 108–121
J80: 30 AD — Year 4000 / cross	J94: 730 AD	J108: 1430 AD
J81: 80 AD	J95: 780 AD	J109: 1480 AD
J82: 130 AD	J96: 830 AD	J110: 1530 AD
J83: 180 AD	J97: 880 AD	J111: 1580 AD
J84: 230 AD	J98: 930 AD	J112: 1630 AD
J85: 280 AD	J99: 980 AD	J113: 1680 AD
J86: 330 AD	J100: 1030 AD	J114: 1730 AD
J87: 380 AD	J101: 1080 AD	J115: 1780 AD
J88: 430 AD	J102: 1130 AD	J116: 1830 AD
J89: 480 AD	J103: 1180 AD	J117: 1880 AD
J90: 530 AD	J104: 1230 AD	J118: 1930 AD
J91: 580 AD	J105: 1280 AD	J119: 1980 AD
J92: 630 AD	J106: 1330 AD	J120: 2030 AD — Year 6000 / close of lease
J93: 680 AD	J107: 1380 AD	J121: 2080 AD — within millennial reign

✦ ✦ ✦

Soli Deo Gloria

To Him alone be the glory.